THE LITERARY DIGEST
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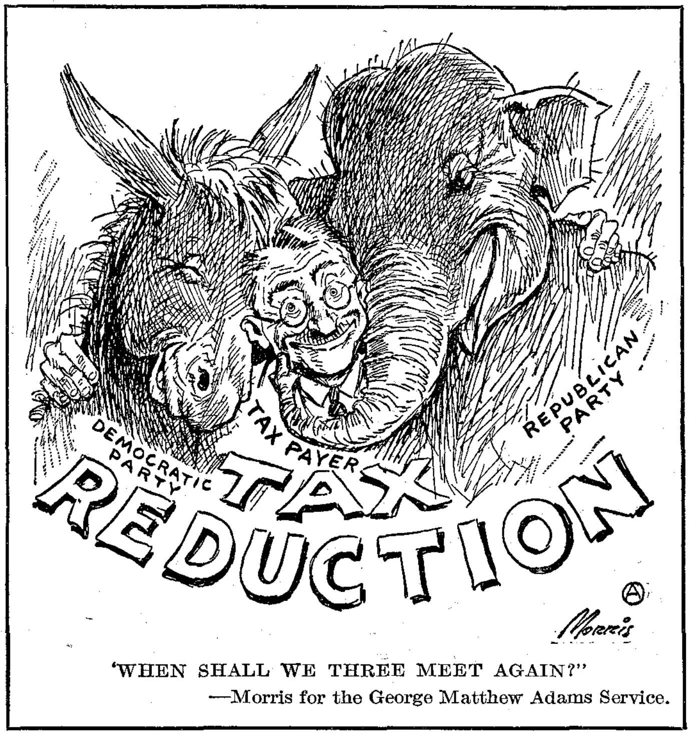
TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

$387,000,000 TAXES SAVED TO ENERGIZE BUSINESS

CONGRESS BROKE A RECORD when it put through an elaborate tax-reduction bill in eighty days; and broke another record, judging from press comment, in passing a tax-bill that seems to please almost everybody. The wishes of the Republican Administration have been more nearly met than in any tax-reduction bill enacted for the last six years, and the satisfaction of Congress would seem to be shown in the fact that only twenty-eight Representatives and ten Senators voted against the completed measure. Leaders in both Houses recall that here at last was a big important bill of direct concern to the entire nation which was treated from first to last in a broadly non-partizan way. Senator Smoot foresees popularity for the measure in the fact that 2,000,000 taxpayers with incomes under $4,000 will now be freed from Federal taxation. The tax cut will be even more popular in our wealthier circles, according to the People's Legislative Service, which calls attention to twenty millionaires whose total taxes will be cut down by over $11,000,000. But lest we rejoice too loudly, we are reminded by Chairman Green of the House Ways and Means Committee that the tax cutting may have been overdone so much as to produce a deficit a year from now, with consequent increase in some forms of taxation; President Coolidge insists that Congress may have to get along without some of the appropriations it is counting on; and, finally, there are Democratic leaders and editors who warn the Democrats who voted for the bill that they may face the wrath of voters who look on it as a rich man's measure.



'WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN?'
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

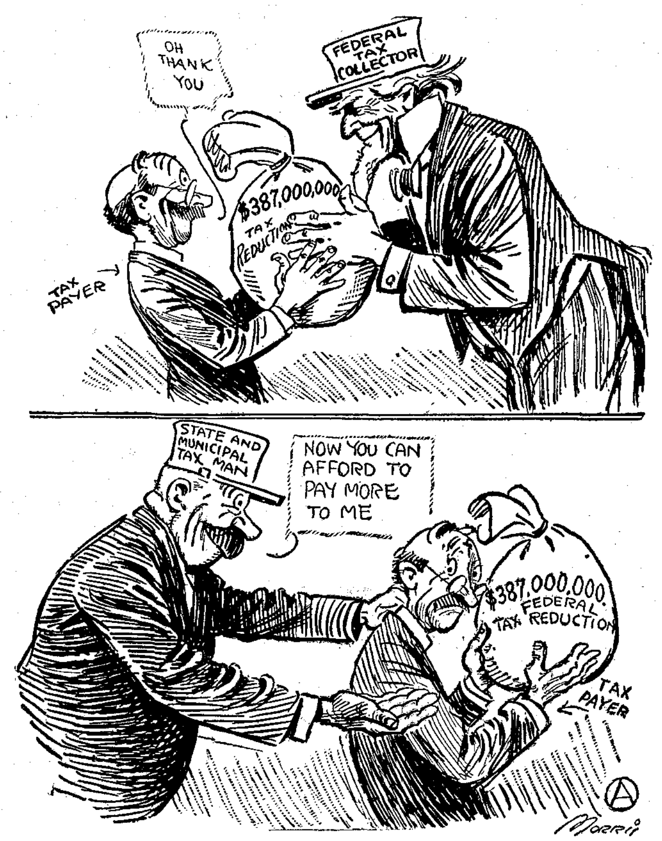
In reducing taxes by $387,000,000, benefiting both small and large income-tax payers, and cutting down inheritance taxes as shown in detail farther on, Congress comes, so David Lawrence notes in one of his Consolidated Press dispatches, to a practical acceptance of the "Mellon plan" and "has at last showed toward the Treasury experts a confidence in facts and figures, if not always in theories, which will mean that the pathway of tax reform will be easier next time." The main point, as the Baltimore *Sun* sees it, is that the 1926 tax-reduction "is largely in line with what the country has seemed to want, and that is a psychological consideration which often counts as a real asset in the successful operation of any law." Perhaps, suggests the Providence *Bulletin*, the reason the taxpayers are satisfied is not so much that they consider the new law perfect, but that they are glad to have a reasonable measure adopted in time for them to file their tax returns before March 15. Republican papers have little but praise for the new law. The Chicago *Tribune*, for instance, considers it an intelligent compromise resulting in a law "as sound probably as any that can be made." The New York *Herald Tribune* is convinced that "it sets a new and much-needed standard of businesslike and non-partizan tax legislation." The Democratic Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* is pleased with the bill in its final form, feeling that "the issues in controversy between the House and the Senate were in almost every instance settled in accordance with the principles of sound public finance." Similarly the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) believes that all can agree "that Congress deserves commendation for a very good piece of revenue legislation."

Not only Mr. Mellon but the people have won a victory, declares the Portland *Oregonian*, which believes that good results will flow to them "from reduction in the surtax in addition to those flowing from the lower normal tax," the maximum surtax having been reduced from 40 per cent. to 20. The Oregon daily is convinced that many men of large income will now sell their tax-exempt bonds and buy the securities of productive enterprises. Municipal bonds, in order to find a market, will now have to pay higher interest. This will mean less borrowing and consequently less taxation to repay loans. And so—

> "Both shoulders of the taxpayer will be relieved and industry, being able to obtain capital at lower interest, will reduce cost of production. An access of energy will come to all parts of the nation, adding to the prosperity it enjoys."

Funds that would have been laid aside for tax payments will now "be released for continued industrial growth, for rebuilding and replacement, for the hire of employees." Thus, continues the Grand Rapids *Press:*

> "A tax-reduction is not merely an exemption for the past; it is a dynamic factor in the near future. It is a breath of hope and a release of energy. Whenever a dollar can go into industry


OH THANK YOU
FEDERAL TAX COLLECTOR
$387,000,000 TAX REDUCTION
TAX PAYER
STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAX MAN
NOW YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY MORE TO ME
$387,000,000 FEDERAL TAX REDUCTION
TAX PAYER
Morris

"EVERY ROSE HAS ITS THORN"
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

instead of the expenses of our governmental dead load, that is clearly the place to put it."

Similar arguments appear in the editorial columns of the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, which concludes that the prosperity of the various industries into which new capital will now go "will react upon business of all kinds." Furthermore, this paper thinks it not likely "that the reduction in the surtax will have any material effect on the revenues of the Government, for what is lost in the surtaxes will be made up by the increased payments on enlarged incomes earned out of the greater activity of business of all kinds."

It will be remembered that President Coolidge originally called for a tax-reduction of about $330,000,000 as being all the Treasury could stand. But even tho the "margin of safety may have been slightly exceeded" in the bill actually enacted, Chairman Smoot of the Senate Finance Committee is, he says, confident that "the continued administration of the government along lines of sound economy, together with the expected prosperity in business, will produce under the new law sufficient revenue to safeguard the proper conduct of the people's business." In the opinion of Chairman Green of the House Ways and Means Committee, "the amount of reductions is too large, considering the additional demands that will be made on our revenues above the budget estimates," and he thinks that it "may possibly be necessary to increase taxation after the expiration of a year, when it can be determined more actually what our revenues will be."

If such upward revision should be necessary, Congress would not be likely, in the opinion of the New York *World*, to put back the 2,000,000 names now stricken from the income-tax rolls. It thinks that:

> "The temptation to resort instead to indirect levies—to pluck the goose in such a way as to get the maximum of feathers with the minimum of squawk—will be hard to resist."

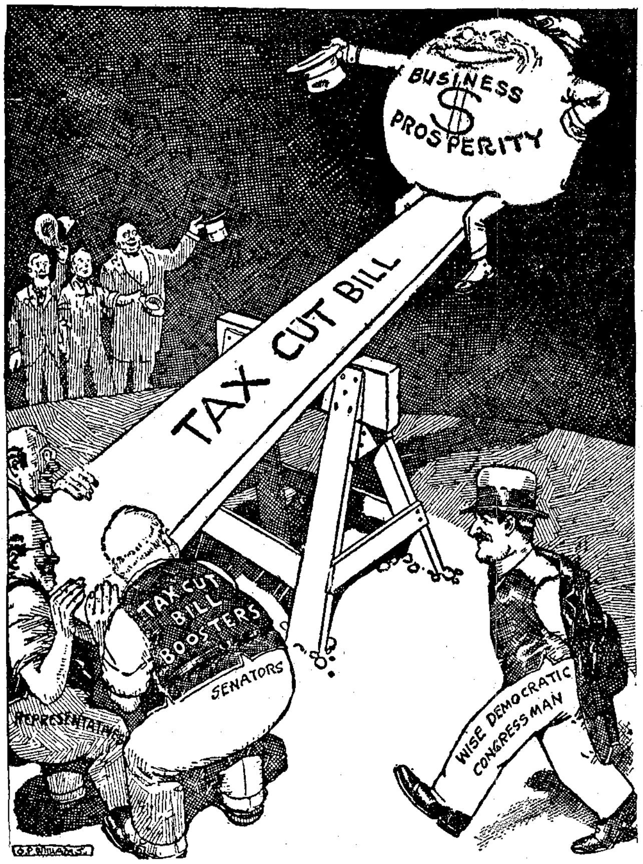
It is a notable fact that in the conference which finally perfected the new tax law, there was not a single instance when any matter was "decided on a party basis," declares Senator Smoot. The non-political character of the new legislation, in the opinion of Edwin W. Gableman, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was due to the general acceptance of the Mellon plan of tax reform by the press of the country. As we read:

> "Opponents of the Mellon plan of taxation sought in vain in this session for a word of comfort from sources that are credited with helping to mold public sentiment.
>
> "Even powerful elements of the Democratic press of the country withheld their support from any program conceived in a desire to make political capital of the tax-reduction measure."

Senator Simmons (N. C.), Democratic leader in the Upper House, who was extremely influential in the framing of the tax law, commends it especially because it "relieves more small taxpayers than any bill ever passed." Senator Glass (Dem., Va.), a former Secretary of the Treasury, declares that "the theory of fair and moderate minimum surtaxes" is just as much good Democratic doctrine as Mellon doctrine. Such utterances from Democrats, in the opinion of the Washington *Post*, "estop any stump-speaker in the approaching campaign from making political capital out of the false assertion that the 1926 tax-reduction law is a measure in favor of the rich and against the citizens of moderate means." And the Democratic party leaders, reports Mark Sullivan in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "are definitely certain they have helped their party's standing with the country."

And yet Senator Neely (Dem., W. Va.), who finally voted for the conference report, exclaimed in the last day's debate: "Every one outside of the insane asylum knows this bill favors the wealthy." Senator James A. Reed (Dem., Mo.), who did not vote on the report, calls it "a disgraceful surrender," and says, in a St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* interview:

"It begins to look as if the rank and file of the party has been



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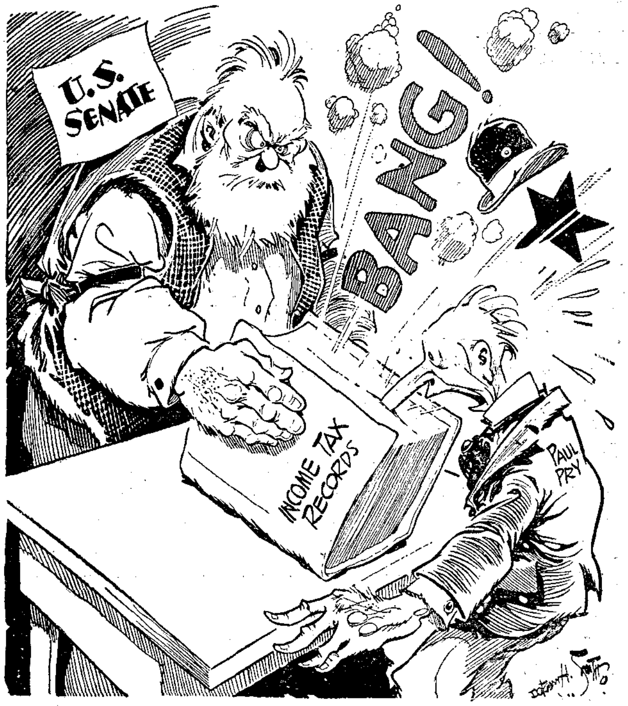
TAXES DOWN, WELFARE UP
—Williams in the Baltimore *American*.



ENOUGH OF THIS NOSIN' AROUND
—Smith for the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

sold out by its leaders. The party is sound, but its present leadership in Congress is not.

"When Coolidge can take them by one ear and lead them into the World Court, and when Mellon can take them by the other ear and lead them into Wall Street, it is time for the people to apply the boot."

"The big boys were satisfied; a sop has been thrown to payers of small incomes, but the payers of big incomes are magnificently protected," remarks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.). Similarly the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind. Dem.) characterizes the new measure as "the rich man's tax bill," and the Washington *News*, a Scripps-Howard paper, denounces the Democrats in Congress because they declined to take advantage of their opportunity "to improve a bad tax bill":

> "They have voted with the administration Republicans to give the principal benefit to the wealthy taxpayers. The progressive Republicans have had to make most of the fight to correct this latest Mellon plan and, with the Democrats offering no assistance, it has been a losing fight.
>
> "It isn't a very proud record the Democrats have made; not one that entitles them to confidence."

Voting against the conference report were found these progressive Republicans: Frazier, Howell, La Follette, Norbeck, Nye. Their point of view is presumably reflected in the statement prepared by the People's Legislative Service, and placed in *The Congressional Record* by Senator La Follette, which says in part:

> "The Revenue Bill of 1926—the coalition tax bill—represents the latest stage of a great campaign inaugurated in 1921 for the purpose of destroying the graduated system of taxation and relieving great wealth from paying its fair share of burdens of government.
>
> "This great drive, headed by Andrew W. Mellon, one of its chief beneficiaries, has already saved multimillionaires and profiteering corporations many thousands of millions of dollars.
>
> "The greatest beneficiaries of the Revenue Bill of 1926 are the multimillionaires with incomes of $1,000,000 a year."

Turning from opinion to facts, the newspapers remind us that the history of the 1926 revenue bill began on October 19, when Secretary Mellon suggested that the Treasury could afford tax cuts amounting to $300,000,000. On December 18 the House passed a bill calling for a $325,000,000 cut. On February 12 the Senate passed a bill calling for a $456,000,000 reduction. On February 19 the conferees of the two Houses decided on a compromise measure, reducing taxes by $387,000,000 for the year 1926, and by $343,000,000 for subsequent years. The House adopted the report (354 to 28) on February 23, and the Senate on February 24 (61 to 10).

The new law eliminates the publicity feature and simplifies administration. The Senate wanted to repeal the estate tax altogether, but the compromise law retains it with exemption raised from $50,000 to $100,000 and the maximum rate cut from 40 per cent. to 20 per cent., and with a retroactive clause applying 1921 rates to 1924 taxes, involving large refunds. The corporation tax is raised from 12½ per cent. to 13 per cent. for 1926 and 13½ per cent. thereafter. Income-tax surtaxes begin at $14,000 instead of $10,000 as in the old law, and the maximum rate is 20 per cent. instead of 40 per cent. Normal income-tax exemptions are raised from $1,000 to $1,500 for single persons and from $2,500 to $3,500 for married persons, and the rates are slightly lowered. The 25 per cent. reduction on earned income now applies up to $20,000.

The New York *Times* presents a table showing income taxes payable by a married man, without dependents, under the last three tax-reduction laws and the new one:

Income	*Act of 1918*	*Act of 1921*	*Act of 1924*	*Act of 1926*
$ 3,000	$ 60	$ 20	$ 7.50	....
4,000	120	60	22.50	$ 5.63
5,000	180	100	37.50	16.88
6,000	250	160	52.50	28.13
7,000	390	250	75.00	39.38
8,000	530	340	105.00	56.25
9,000	680	430	135.00	78.75
10,000	830	520	165.00	101.25
15,000	1,670	1,060	515.00	311.25
20,000	2,630	1,720	975.00	618.75
30,000	4,930	3,520	2,275.00	1,778.75
40,000	7,730	5,840	3,995.00	3,198.75
50,000	11,030	8,640	6,095.00	4,878.75
60,000	14,830	11,940	8,635.00	6,798.75
70,000	19,130	15,740	11,535.00	8,958.75
80,000	23,930	20,040	14,835.00	11,258.75
90,000	29,230	24,840	18,495.00	13,658.75
100,000	35,030	30,140	22,575.00	16,058.75

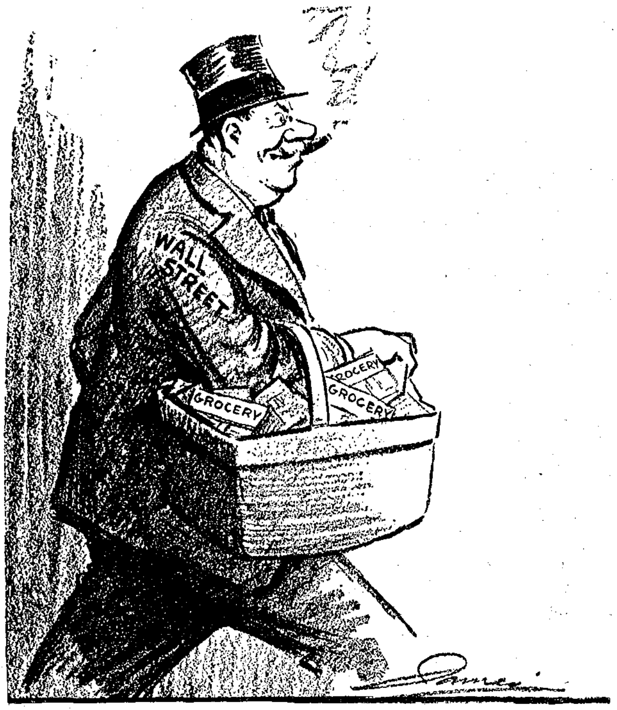
The following table, showing how $387,811,000 is cut from Uncle Sam's revenue by the new tax law, appears in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald Tribune:*

Source of Revenue	*1924 Act*	*New 1926 Law*	*Reduction from 1924 Law*
Income tax	$1,880,000,000	$1,715,000,000	$164,400,000
Miscellaneous internal revenue:			
Estate tax	110,000,000	95,000,000	15,000,000
Gift tax	2,000,000	....	2,000,000
Capital stock tax	93.500,000	25,000,000	68,500,000
Tobacco:			
Cigars	43,000,000	26,000,000	17,000,000
All other	330,000,000	330,000,000	....
Spirits	25,000,000	21,000,000	4,000,000
Automobiles:			
Trucks	9,000,000	....	9,000,000
Other, etc	116,000,000	69,600,000	46,400,000
Tires, parts, etc	25,000,000	....	25,000,000
Cameras and lenses	700,000	....	700,000
Photographic films and plates	750,000	....	750,000
Firearms and ammunition	3,850,000	....	3,850,000
Smokers' articles	50,000	....	50,000
Automatic slot machines	650,000	....	650,000
Mah jong sets	1,000	....	1,000
Works of art	650,000	....	650.000
Jewelry	8,000,000	....	8,000,000
Brokers	2,100,000	....	2,100,000
Bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables	2,000,000	....	2,000,000
Shooting galleries and riding academies	28.000	....	28,000
Automobiles for hire	1,750,000	....	1,750,000
Tobacco manufactures	1,120,000	....	1,120,000
Use of yachts	300,000	....	300,000
Opium dispensers	312,000	....	312,000
Deeds and conveyances	4.000,000	....	4,000,000
Other stamp taxes	46,000,000	44,750,000	1,250,000
Admissions and dues	33,000,000	24,000,000	9,000,000
All other	10,239,000	10,239,000	....
Total miscellaneous	869,000,000	645,589,000	....
Total of above	2,749,000.000	2,365,189,000	....
Reduction from 1924 act	....	3 7,811,000	387,811,000

THE DRIVE TO UNMERGE THE MERGERS

WITH "A LARGE PART of the food of this country now in the hands of formidable combinations," as one Southern daily puts it, "the Government is beginning a drive to check further 'trustification' of our food supplies." The cost of food is mounting steadily, and something must be done about it, declares the Birmingham *News*. What the Government is doing is to attack the proposed food "trusts" under the Sherman Law. The most sweeping merger plans in American industrial history received their second setback recently when the Government filed a suit against the National Food Products Corporation. The first blow against huge food combinations was the anti-trust suit against the Ward baking merger, recently noticed in these pages, so the Government is credited by the independent and non-partizan dailies with having headed off the formation, not only of a "bread trust," but a "food trust." Which leads the Portland *Oregonian* to remark that "it is easier to prevent the formation of a trust than to unscramble a group of corporations already functioning." "Prevention is always better than cure," agrees the Los Angeles *Express*, which believes that, since everybody must have food, its production and distribution should be protected by the Government "from the danger of monopolistic control." In this paper's opinion, the "swift and direct move of the Department of Justice reveals a jealous regard for the welfare of the people." Furthermore, points out W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, its significance will not be lost upon the voters in the Congressional campaign next fall. "The tendency toward mergers was becoming too pronounced," thinks the New York *Evening World*, "for, after all, we must eat, and a man's political resentments, as well as his affections, can be reached most easily through his stomach."

The National Food Products Corporation, we are informed by the Newark *News*, is an investment trust organized to acquire blocks of stock in chain store, dairy, and ice-cream companies, and according to the New York *World*, "this is the first time that an investment trust has been alleged to be a screen for an unlawful merger." Approximately 16,000 of the 60,000 chain stores in the United States are said to be affected by the plans of the accused corporation.



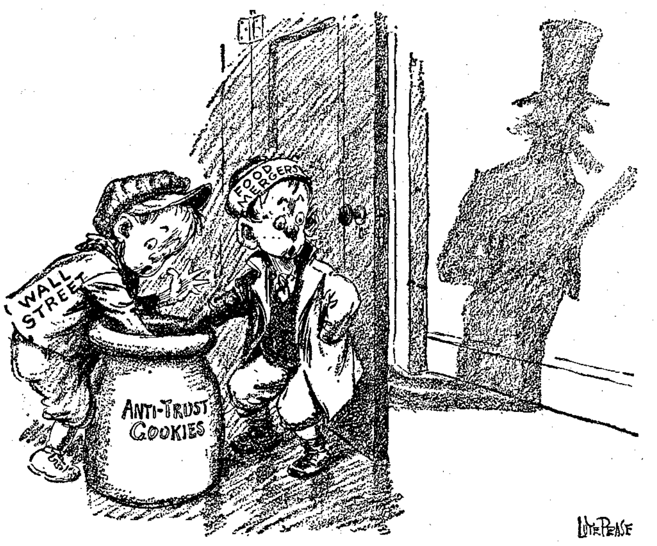
BRINGING IN THE GROCERIES

—James in the St. Louis *Star*.

A sequel of the suit against the Ward Food Products Corporation, according to the Wall Street version, was the cancellation, by mutual consent, of all negotiations looking toward the amalgamation of the California Packing Company and the Postum Cereal Company, which had been in negotiation for several weeks. Two of New York's largest banks, on the other hand, went ahead with a merger that ranks as the most gigantic in our history—a $1,000,000,000 consolidation. Furthermore, says a financial article in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> "In the light of the Government's determination to investigate every phase of the proposed food and baking mergers, Wall Street is theorizing as to the effect these inquiries will have on other amalgamation projects which have been in process of negotiation.
>
> "Consolidations involving hundreds of millions of dollars and extending into virtually every department of business and industry are dependent for their further development upon the attitude which the Government is to adopt toward them.
>
> "Merger plans now being worked out are the most sweeping in American industrial history, and reach into such widely separated fields as oil, leather, steel, drugs, automobiles, sugar, and food products of every description."

Apparently this program does not meet with the approval of *The Nation*, which has little sympathy for the "swinish, domineering behavior of present combinations." The so-called trusts of Mark Hanna's day, recalls the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "were comfortable little enterprises compared with the modern organization that reaches out and controls every branch of a given industry." In fact, asserts the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "a large part of the food of this country is now in the hands of formidable combinations." Says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, discussing the Government's suit against the "food trust":



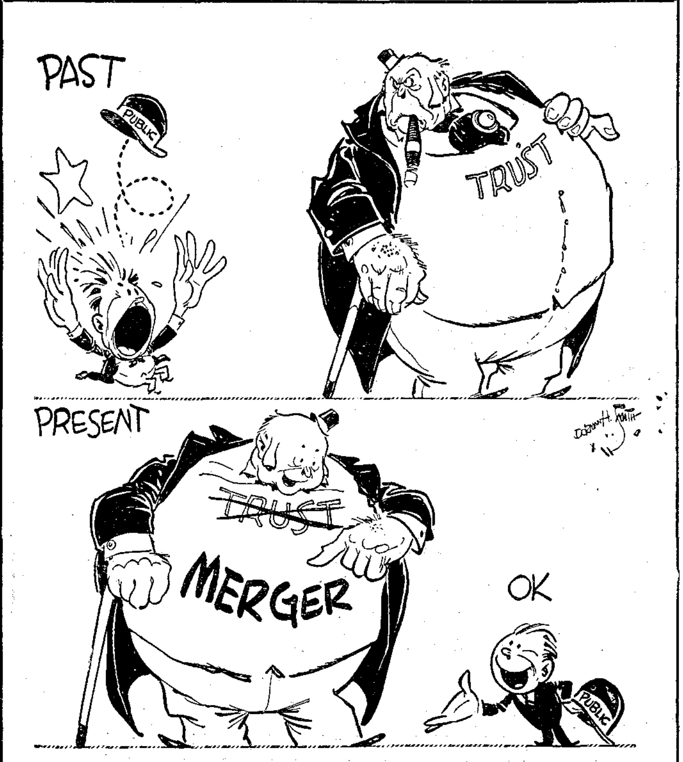
SH! I HEARD SOMETHIN'

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

> "The issue raised in this action is one which deserves to be thoroughly tested in the courts. Food is the most important item in the national economy. Any commercial developments which tend in the slightest degree to lessen competition in the preparation and distribution of food products needs to be subjected to searching public scrutiny. The legal machinery of the Government should be utilized to its fullest extent to prevent the formation of any combination or combinations dealing in foodstuffs which seem to contravene the statutes against restraint of trade.
>
> "The sponsors of the National Food Products Corporation

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

deny plans for any combination of the various agencies in which their corporation has purchased stock. They assert that they have planned an investment trust rather than an operating merger of independent commercial agencies. Accepting these assertions at their full face value, the action instituted by the Department of Justice would still be in order. It is by no means impossible that an investment trust, possessing large blocks of stock in competing companies, might exercise an influence tending to lessen competition or to create an oppressive monopoly. The operations of such a trust, formed on the gigantic scale employed in the organization of the National Food Products Corporation, may not be contrary to the public interest. But the public will experience a greater degree of assurance on this score after the matter has been given a thorough and impartial examination in the courts."



AH!—THAT'S DIFFERENT
—Smith in the Brooklyn *Citizen.*

The two suits, says a statement from the Department of Justice, are part of the campaign to head off the tendency to consolidation. And they may be followed by others, it is said, for more than a hundred cases are under investigation at the present time. Under the law, says Attorney-General Sargent's announcement:

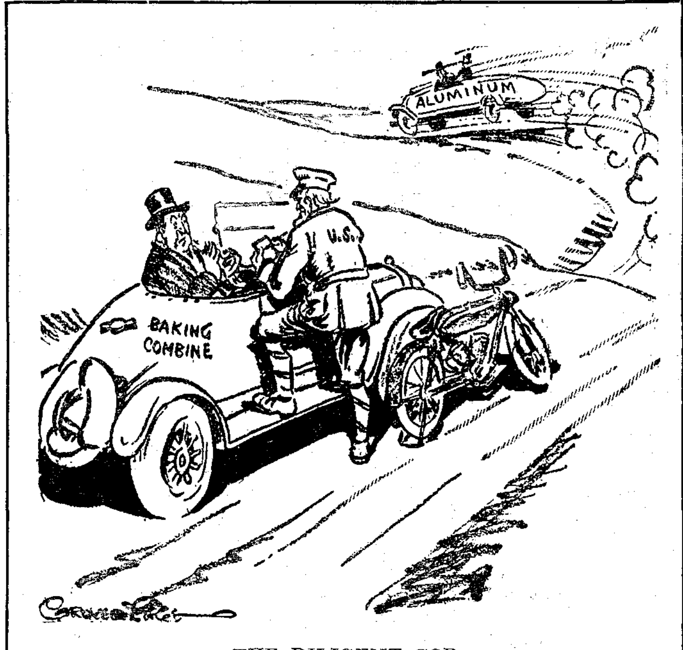
"Corporations are prohibited from acquiring or voting stock in companies engaged in interstate trade and commerce where the effect may be to lessen competition between the companies or to restrain interstate trade and commerce or to tend to create a monopoly."

Despite the foregoing, J. C. Royle, in a Providence *Journal* article, predicts that the two actions of the Department of Justice "will not serve to check the trend toward consolidations." For, we are reminded by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:*

"The whole trend of industrial and commercial history in the last two decades or more has been in the direction of consolidation. That is true of steel, oil and many other essential products. That the railroads should be consolidated into a few large systems is a governmental policy, mapped out by the Interstate Commerce Commission and urged by the President."

An argument in favor of mergers is also furnished by the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, which says:

"The situation confronting business in the United States is an excellent one to-day. Competition in the majority of the lines, nevertheless, is keen, for the heritage of a war-stimulated capacity for production is still with us. In highly competitive lines, the corporation heads or directors are looking about for ways of reducing overhead expenses, and are finding it in mergers.



THE DILIGENT COP
—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

"So much for the domestic situation. Abroad the economic recovery of the European countries is making slow but sure progress. The result of the improvement is an increased competition with American exporters. With competition keen at home, and growing more and more keen in the world markets, American industry is girding itself for an intensive struggle. The merger, with its reduction in overhead and distribution costs, is one of the methods employed."

In the opinion of George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, of New York:

"We have clung too long to the economic absurdity that large corporations are bad for the community just because they are large. Who can say he is worse off to-day because Henry Ford has amassed greater wealth? He is the outstanding example of what large-scale operation can do. We might have had many more such examples if it had not been for the long period of anti-trust hysteria that blinded us for so many years."

The pending food mergers, thinks *The Independent*, "ought to have a chance to make good before they are smashed in the courts." For—

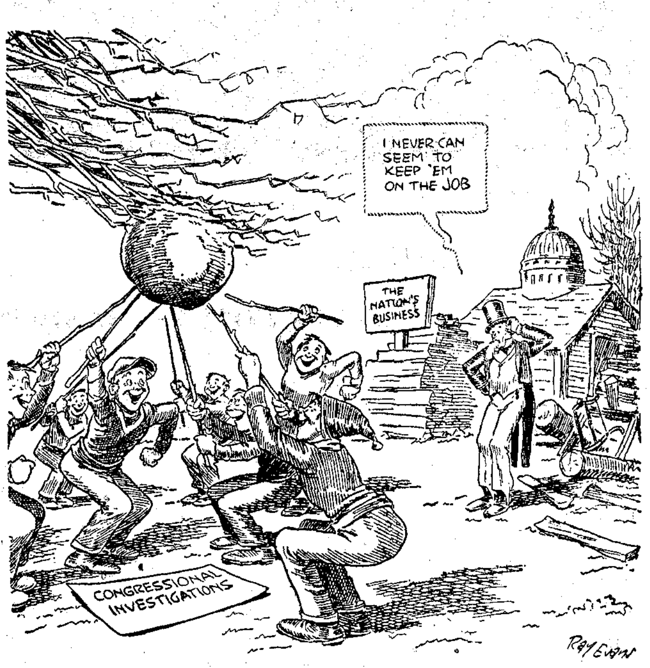
"Their obvious purpose is to reduce distribution costs through large-scale merchandising. Of course there will be money in it for the distributors; but it is hard to see how the public can be damaged. The laws against unfair practises would still hold. Large units in the food trade, just as in any other line, must give a little better service than their competitors, actual or potential, in order to prosper.

"The clamor against food mergers, we think, comes chiefly from proprietors of small businesses, but a new broom is sweeping them to one side. If they can't maintain themselves against the chain store, they must give way, sooner or later.

"We believe that the food business is too big to be monopolized to a dangerous extent, and too disorganized to satisfy either consumers or producers at present. In a country like ours, practically the only method of bettering economic affairs is to make such improvement worth while to individuals and groups. Their efforts commonly develop social well-being as a by-product; indeed, this is almost sure to be the case when the Government exercises reasonable and intelligent control, either through direct supervision, as in the case of the railroads, or passively through maintaining legal standards of fair play and fair practises. This method is decidedly worth trying in food distribution, in the expectation that big business can and will give the consumer more for his money than he gets under present conditions."

THE HIGH COST OF INVESTIGATIONS

RATHER CYNICAL GLANCES are being cast by some Democratic observers at the Republican plan to save the Government a lot of money by curbing Senatorial investigations. The Senate has spent $1,383,500 in investigations during the last sixteen years, according to Senator Francis E. Warren (Rep.) of Wyoming, and in that period the annual expenditure for this form of Senatorial activity has mounted from $25,000 to $300,000. The public first learned of efforts to check this rapidly growing expense when Washington dispatches, dated February 17, told of a decision reached by a general caucus of Republican Senators to the effect that hereafter every resolution providing for an investigation will be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which will pass upon the desirability and utility of the proposed inquiry before the proposal is submitted to the Senate for action. The incident was reported as follows by the Washington correspondent of the Republican New York *Herald Tribune:*


I NEVER CAN SEEM TO KEEP 'EM ON THE JOB
THE NATION'S BUSINESS
CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS
RAY EVANS

BOYS WILL BE BOYS

—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

> "Senate Republicans in caucus to-day took steps to head off the numerous resolutions of investigation and inquiry being introduced. In a meeting behind closed doors, the conference voted that hereafter such resolutions be referred to the proper standing committees.
>
> "The action is regarded as of much political significance since the Democrats, after cooperating with the Republicans on the World Court and the tax bill, are showing signs of stirring up investigations and inquiries for political capital.
>
> "The usual procedure on a resolution of inquiry is to pass it without reference to a committee, and on a resolution for an investigation to refer it to the Committee on Contingent Expenses. That committee reports chiefly on whether funds are available for the investigation and on whether the expenditure is justified. The resolution is then voted up or down by the Senate.
>
> "By referring a resolution of investigation or inquiry to the proper standing committee, a preliminary inquiry could be had on the merits of the resolution.
>
> "Democrats and 'progressive' Republicans see in the new plan a proposition to pigeonhole practically all such resolutions in the standing committees. They intend to fight any Republican attempt to enforce their plan."

On the following day Senator Warren made public his statistics of the cost of investigations, briefly summarized in the beginning of this article. A few days later the situation was discust as follows by David Lawrence in a Consolidated Press dispatch:

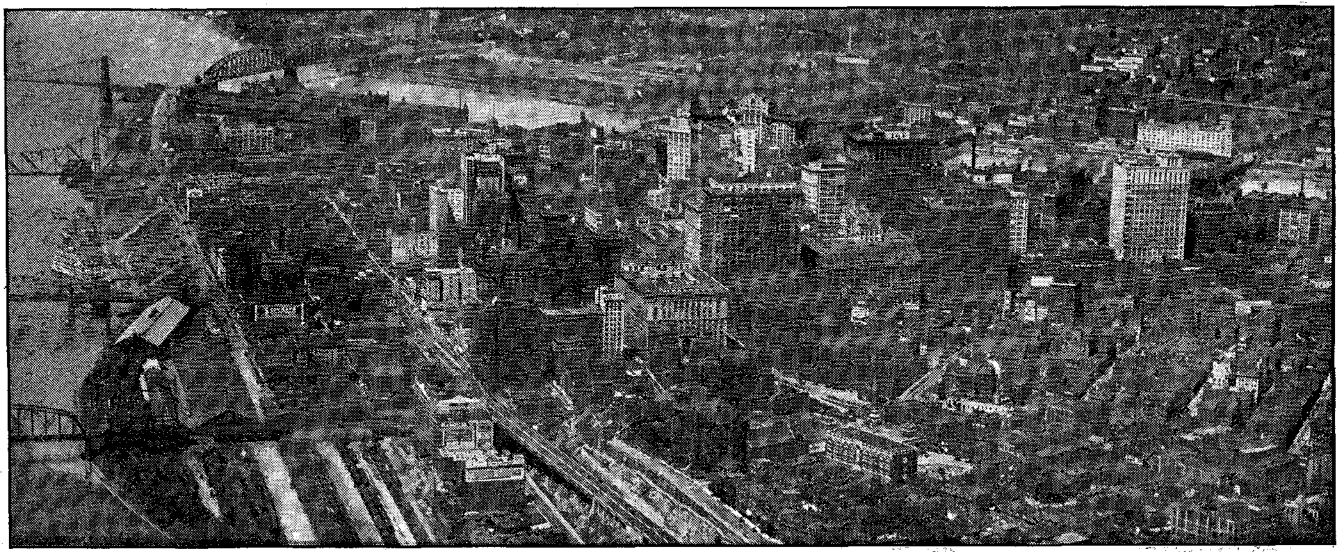
> "Senator Warren has furnished estimates as to the expense of the investigating habits of Congress, but he referred only to the cost of stenographic help and the travel of members of committees. Far more than that item is the cost of the business men of America, who have to attend committee hearings either under subpena, or voluntarily, to defend their view-point when attacked.
>
> "The Republicans who now are raising the economy argument have been just as much offenders in this respect as the Democrats. There is no doubt that the minority party has used the investigating machinery of Congress for campaign purposes. Not only is it good newspaper publicity, but the speeches and records of hearings are printed and sent broadcast in the hope of influencing the opinion of the country.
>
> "The Republicans appreciate that economy is a popular slogan, and they hope that they can make investigations unpopular by pointing to the cost thereof. Unfortunately for the Republican side the Democrats are using another argument—one which worked successfully early in 1924, when they forced the resignations of Secretary Denby and Attorney-General Daugherty. They are attempting to prove that the Department of Justice again can not be depended upon to look after the interests of the people. They insist that in the Aluminum case the Department of Justice has not done as much as it might. The implication is that Attorney-General Sargent was too considerate of his fellow Cabinet officer, Secretary Mellon, who is one of the largest stockholders in the Aluminum Company.
>
> "If the inquiries are supprest it will mean that some unimportant and money-consuming investigations will be eliminated, but on the major issues the controversy will be transferred from committee room to the floor of the Senate. So long as the right of virtually unrestricted speechmaking continues the bombardment of an Administration by political foes will continue. It will not be as easy to elicit facts as when committee hearings are under way and witnesses under oath. But the political ammunition will be there. And in some instances the debate will grow to such intensity that the Senate will be compelled by public opinion to order inquiries.
>
> "It is, therefore, too early to say whether the defensive move of the Republicans to suppress inquiries is a wise one, or whether it will in itself prove a boomerang. If it does succeed, it will be hailed by business men as a precedent that may save them millions of dollars in time in the next few years."

The "virulent distrust of investigations" manifested by Republican Senators moves the Democratic Providence *News* to remark:

> "They had no such distrust in the days when they were trying to harass the Wilson Administration, or in the early days of the Harding régime when they hoped to prove that the Democrats in power had been guilty of all sorts of wrongdoing. At one time no less than fifty-seven investigations into Democratic administration had been ordered in the hope of securing political capital from them. It is a matter of history that the investigations failed to do what the Republicans expected of them."

And under the heading, "Hit Where It Hurts," the Democratic New York *World* editorializes as follows:

> "Republican members of the Senate have been examining the cost of 'investigations' and are considerably alarmed by what they find. In recent years this item of Senatorial expense has run as high as $250,000 and $300,000. Against it can be cited only such insignificant results as the saving of a few hundred million dollars to the country in the exposure of waste and graft in the Veterans' Bureau, trickery in the leasing of the naval oil reserves, etc. Disturbed by this state of affairs, the Senate Republicans have decided that the time has come for action. Their one motive, they assert, is a desire to effect economies.
>
> "It is nothing of the sort. If it were they would also be proposing that Congress shut down on the mailing of free seeds and the tinkering with remarks in *The Congressional Record*—which two items more than offset the cost of investigations, and which two items are only the first of a long list of opportunities to effect economies. The motive of the Senate Republicans is not financial. It is political. The prestige of the Republican party has been hard hit by various investigations. It has been hard hit by an Aluminum investigation, which showed the Department of Justice doing nothing, and the Attorney-General altogether



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AN AERIAL VIEW OF PITTSBURGH, A CITY OF 600,000, WHICH COULD BE DUPLICATED EACH YEAR BY THE BILLION DOLLARS OBTAINED FROM THE AMERICAN PUBLIC ANNUALLY BY STOCK SWINDLERS.

satisfied with such a degree of progress. Investigations have brought little comfort to the Republican party. The Senate Republicans conclude that it is time to stop them."

The Republican determination to apply the brakes to investigations is "a plea of confession and avoidance," declares the Raleigh *News and Observer*. But in another Democratic daily, the New York *Times*, we find the subject discust in non-partizan vein as follows:

> "That there have been abuses in resorting to legislative investigations the facts clearly show. Many of them have been only fishing excursions; all of them are costly; few of them produce results justifying the expenditure.
>
> "There is a sense in which Congress or a Legislature is the Grand Inquisitor. Sometimes it is only by the exercise of its full rights as such that rascality and corruption can be uncovered. The processes which are possible in a legislative investigation are swifter and surer, even if sometimes they work great temporary injustice, than can be those of prosecuting officials or the courts. But it is evident that this great power should be used sparingly. It ought to be held in reserve for critical emergencies, and not brought into play on every chance opportunity, or to gratify the whim or malice of some Representative or Senator. By all means let the arbitrary and wasteful legislative inquiry be checked; but the right of Congress or the Legislature to look into the conduct of public officials and to probe public scandals must not be denied or impaired."

Turning to the Republican press, we are reminded by the Minneapolis *Journal* that the important and valuable power of Congress to investigate the various departments of the Government becomes highly dangerous "when it is prostituted to purely political purposes." Altho the proposal to curb wholesale investigations comes from the Republican side, remarks the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail*, "this does not indicate that the Republicans have anything to conceal." "Congressional investigations ordinarily are matters of political strategy, and are ordered or refused on that basis," declares the Philadelphia *Bulletin*; and in the Springfield *Union* we read:

> "While the attempt at the recent caucus of Senate Republicans to curb unnecessary senatorial investigations may give rise to charges that the Administration is seeking to conceal defects and irregularities, there is very little in the newly adopted procedure to warrant such accusations. It is not the intention to prevent important investigations, nor would it be possible under the new program to do so. The one desire of the caucus was to place a check on reckless and useless resolutions for investigations, to make individual Senators think twice before introducing such resolutions, and the Senate think twice before adopting them."

WAR ON THE "WHITE-COLLAR BANDITS"

A NEW CITY OF PITTSBURGH, with an assessed valuation of approximately a billion dollars, could be built each year with the money handed over annually by the American "investing" public to stock-swindlers and bucket-shop men. For that is the amount—$1,000,000,000—which these "go-getters" and "dynamiters" extract from the public, says Frank J. Williams, in a New York *Evening Post* series of articles. M. B. Levick, in another and earlier series for Current News Features, reminds us that we are the most gullible people in the world. "The American public," he maintains, "will try to scratch a window-pane with a diamond; it will try out an automobile. But one person out of every ten who buys securities hands over his—or her—money merely because some super-salesman of worthless stocks asks for it." According to this writer, our losses from stock frauds is four times America's loss from burglary, larceny, and petty theft. It is ten times the forgery total. It is four times the loss caused by trade frauds, as estimated by the officials of the National Association of Credit Men. At this rate, the money gathered in by stock-swindlers—"White-Collar Bandits"—would in twenty years be sufficient to pay off the national debt.

The people of New York State alone, says Mr. Williams in one of his articles, lost $500,000,000 in the operations of crooked promoters, bogus brokers, and fake security salesmen last year. In this *Evening Post* series we are told that—

> "Investigation shows that the fake security salesman is a distinct type and that it is next to impossible for him to live honestly. He studies his part carefully, to the smallest detail of his dress. He is a psychologist who diagnoses human credulity and stupidity with the precision of a medical practitioner. He knows human weaknesses and just the extent to which he can prey upon them. He possesses powers that are almost hypnotic—and he is one of the most vicious criminals of the age.
>
> "A large percentage of the people who lost money through the fraudulent practises of financial crooks last year parted with life savings. Many of them were women, and many of them were cripples and invalids. Hundreds of elderly persons, past the age of financial recuperation, were among the swindlers' victims.
>
> "All the worthless securities are not sold to the humble and the ignorant. Men in the so-called higher classes, in the professions, and in business, fall as often and as hard as the farmer. A survey made recently by the New York University Bureau of Business Research, based on data collected from fifteen States and covering a period of three years, showed that the business man stands high on the list of purchasers of worthless stock.

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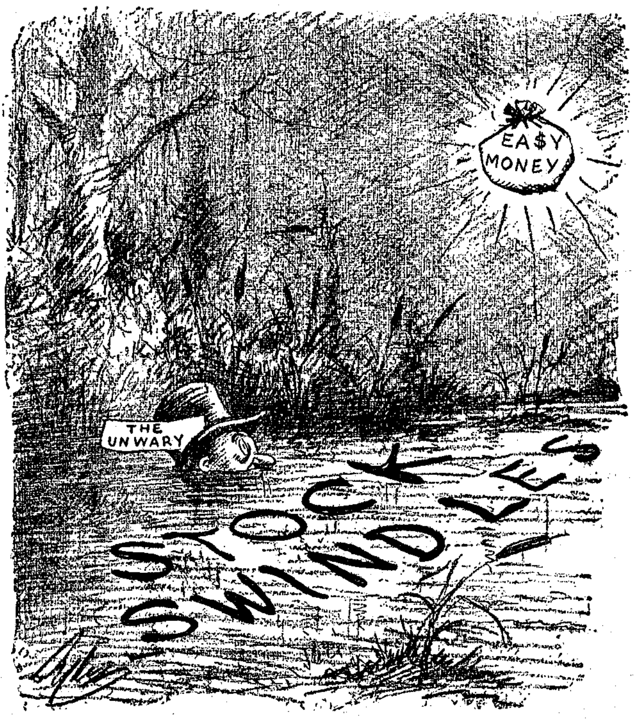
The survey disclosed that no section of the country and no class in society is spared from the evil of security swindling. There was a relatively large number of salesmen in the list, and many dentists, doctors, lawyers, auditors, accountants, bookkeepers, clergymen, professors, students, advertising men, brokers and bankers; men, shrewd in their own lines, but who were not able to combat the appeal of the stock salesmen.

"Samuel O. Rice, educational director of the Investment Bankers Association, gives nine main reasons why people buy worthless securities as follows: Imagination, egotism, carelessness, dishonest greed, honest greed, ignorance, a belief that the law is a personal guardian, a notion that all crooks bear visible earmarks of crookedness, and fraud. The ninth reason would be practically non-existent, he says, if the other reasons did not make it possible."



WILL O' THE WISP
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

The "sucker list," according to Mr. Williams, has been the downfall of most of those who have suffered losses at the hands of the "White-Collar Bandits." We read on:

"The sucker list has become one of the greatest evils of society. These lists have been growing year by year, and one uncovered recently contained more than a million names, and it was valued at several hundred thousand dollars. Once a man's name is placed on a sucker list, he has no respite. And if a man buys worthless stock, his name is certain to go down on a sucker list as a 'once sold man.' Higher prices are paid for lists of 'once sold men,' because it is almost a certainty that a 'sucker' will fall again. 'Once a sucker, always a sucker,' is the slogan of the financial pirate."

The stock-swindler has schemes without number—

"The 'power of attorney' forgery is a new dodge of crooked security dealers. The prospect is solicited to purchase an unknown security upon a representation that it will be listed on one of the stock exchanges on a specified future date, and that the opening price will be much higher than the price at which the salesman offers it.

"The salesman ascertains by careful inquiry that the prospective investor owns some standard stocks or bonds, whereupon he indicates that no cash will be required to complete the transaction if the owner will put up his seasoned securities as collateral. Assurance is given that after the alleged listing takes place the investigator's collateral will be returned to him with a handsome profit. The safety of the securities to be used as collateral is vouched for by the salesman, who emphasizes that the client is not asked to indorse them and hence they can not be negotiated. He places them in a large blank envelop and seals it in the presence of the purchaser. The salesman then requests the investor to sign his name in the lower right-hand corner of the envelop with the explanation that it is merely for 'identification purposes.'

"After leaving the purchaser, the salesman slits the envelope along the top and sides, converting it into a single sheet of paper bearing the signature of the owner of the securities.

"Later a 'power of attorney' in legal form is typewritten *above the signature*, making it appear an authentic legal instrument, to which is added a notarial acknowledgment. The securities are sold and the transfer of the certificates is effected without the knowledge of the rightful owner."

In the opinion of the New York *American*, "there is pressing need for governmental action against these wolves." Meanwhile, however, we are warned:

"Remember these things: Don't put your money into anything that you don't know all about at first hand from top to bottom.

"The opportunities to make a fortune overnight in far-away land, in oil, in radio, in motor stocks never go begging. The people who know about those things will make the money.

"If you have an opportunity to invest, ask your savings bank about it. The officer of any savings bank will be glad to tell you a safe investment, at slightly better interest than a savings bank can pay, just as soon as you have your first thousand dollars in the savings bank."

Of course, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "it is a difficult thing to protect humankind against its own folly." The New York Stock Exchange "is the logical leader in the campaign against stock-swindlers," thinks the Montgomery *Advertiser*. E. H. H. Simmons, president of the Exchange, believes there are two ways to halt the stock frauds evil: "Punish the crook with severe sentences, and carry on a new and vigorous campaign of education." Speaking for the nation's capital, the Washington *Post* says:

"The Better Business Bureau, in cooperation with the District Bankers' Association and the Washington Clearing House, has adopted a slogan that may well be heeded by every person in Washington who has money to invest. The slogan is terse and expressive—'Before you invest—investigate!'"

"All the blue-sky laws in the world," maintains the financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, "will not stop fraudulent security swindles so long as persons untrained in investment are credulous, and so long as they are willing to transact business with solicitors unknown to them and not identified with firms of established reputation." In Georgia, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, there is a very efficiently conducted State securities department, functioning under what is known as the blue-sky law, "yet Georgia investors are fleeced out of hundreds of thousands of dollars each year through wild-cat schemes. All they want to know is how much the profits are going to be. When they are told that a particular stock will double in value every morning before breakfast, they are satisfied." As *The Evening Post* points out:

"One difficulty in punishing these swindlers and stopping their practises lies in the reluctance of victims to testify against them. Persons who have accepted an invitation to walk into the spiders' parlor shrink from the humiliation of a public confession, even tho such confession would warn prospective victims and make it harder for financial crooks to operate."

The New York Stock Exchange, observes the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, "has its sins of omission and commission, but it is far from being as black as many have painted it." At least, we are told:

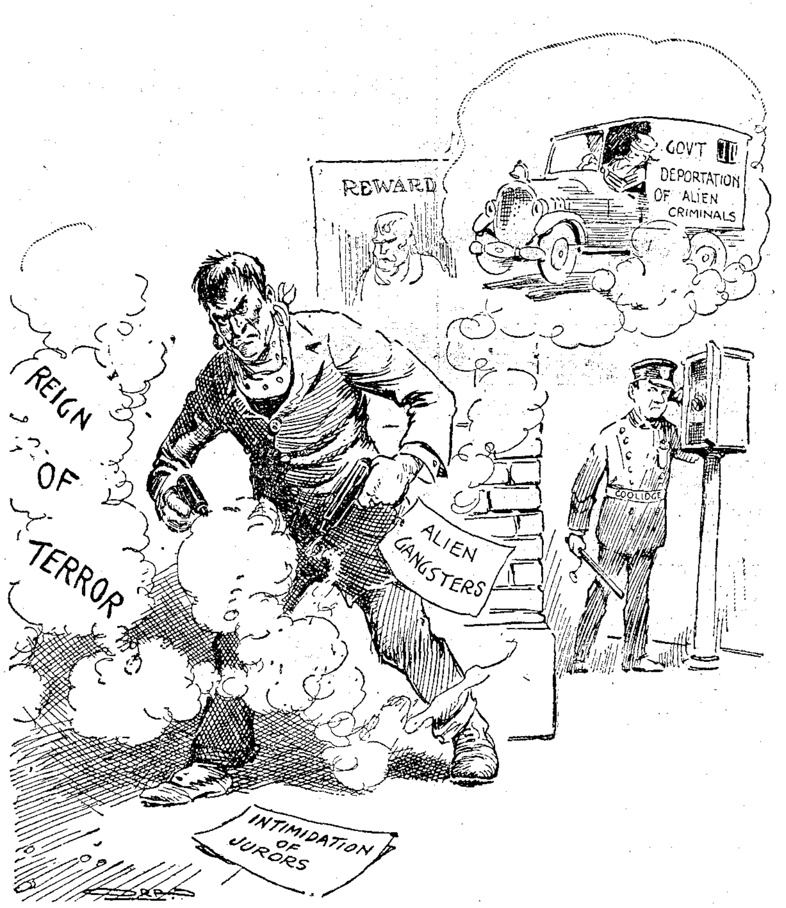
"The Exchange has set up a bureau to which, without any charge whatsoever, all complaints from the public regarding specific cases of securities swindling can be sent. The function of this bureau is to call these cases to the attention of the appropriate government officials and to exert every possible effort to obtain the active prosecution of all offenders.

"That is commendable service, given in apparent good faith, to suppress a gigantic and growing evil."

TO KICK OUT CHICAGO'S ALIEN GUNMEN

CAUGHT IN THE GRIP of a Sicilian terrorism which even succeeds in intimidating jurors, Chicago has appealed to Washington for help in rounding up alien gunmen and gangsters and deporting them. "And it is a Federal responsibility to eliminate this horrible blight from the country, because it is Federal impotence that permits aliens to slip through the immigration bars," believes the Grand Rapids *Herald*. Wherever the blame, Chicago dispatches agree that a gathering in of Chicago's alien gunmen by the Federal authorities and Chicago police, and their subsequent deportation, is the only method by which wholesale murders among Sicilians can be stopt. As the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* points out: "If the foreign gangsters are not driven out of the country, they will scatter to hiding-places in other cities." At present, says Owen L. Scott, in a Chicago dispatch to the Consolidated Press, "terrorism by these Chicago gangsters has developed to a point locally where it is almost impossible to get a jury of men courageous enough to try criminals among the Sicilians."

Recent murders of Sicilians in Chicago, supposedly by alien countrymen imported for the purpose, and the difficulty experienced in getting jurors for two current trials of Sicilians for murder, raised the question, we are told, of protection for jurors, and directed attention to the proposal that alien gangsters be deported. According to one of a series of Chicago *Tribune* articles and editorials:



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"SEND THE WAGON!"

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

> "When Orval W. Payne told Judge Brothers that he believed he would have to carry a gun the rest of his life if he were accepted as a juror and should vote for the conviction of John Scalisi and Albert Anselmi, the machinery of government was set in motion. Payne's unwillingness to serve as a juror fixt that moment as the beginning of a drive which, officials say, will not end until Payne or any one else may sit in judgment upon an accused murderer without fear of reprisals or fatal consequences.
>
> "Scalisi and Anselmi's crime—they were convicted of one murder—was the outgrowth of their membership in the Genna gang. Police said they were imported murderers, professional alien assassins, similar to large numbers of others brought here by one faction or another to kill.
>
> "Black Hand. Mafia. Camorra. Murder. Bombs. Extortion. Terror. Back for more than twenty years they have been the bane of police existence in Chicago. Hardly ever convicted because of the traditional fear even decent citizen Sicilians possess of giving information against criminals, their crimes have been mostly among their own people.
>
> "Until Wednesday this matter had not become a serious problem in respect to jury service. But the plain, outspoken statement by Payne to Judge Brothers on Wednesday: "It isn't healthy to bring in a verdict of guilty," was considered by officials to be the last straw.
>
> "This venireman was not trying to evade jury service; he was simply stating what he was convinced was a fact. His fears were well founded. Chicago and other American cities have been the scenes of scores of murders by Sicilian assassins imported for that purpose and no other.
>
> "As long as this country permits the importation of murderers, so long will it make little progress in suppressing murder. The city and State officials are not chiefly to blame; the responsibility falls directly upon the Federal Government. The immigration laws are not enforced. The examination of prospective immigrants is not sufficiently rigid. Men whose criminal records might easily have been learned are permitted through carelessness or indifference to enter the country. If, by chance, a criminal is excluded at Ellis Island, he is able without much difficulty to cross the border at another point. There are countrymen of his within the gates to give him a helping hand.
>
> "The immigration authorities permit assassins to enter, but, with a great blowing of trumpets, exclude for 'moral turpitude' a woman like the Countess of Cathcart, because some years ago she was corespondent in a divorce case in England. She came to America to stage a play she had written. We make no defense of her private life, but obviously the Immigration Bureau is subjecting the country to ridicule and worse when it treats her as a moral leper, and at the same time neglects to keep out criminals of the lowest type."

In the opinion of A. M. Valerio, editor and publisher of the Italian daily, *La Tribuna*, of Chicago, such a drive is greatly needed, altho he points out, in an interview, that "the great majority of our people are fine and peace-loving, industrious and law-abiding. The killers and bootleggers are casting a stigma on the good name of Italians, and it is high time it should be stopt." When the Chicago situation was brought to the attention of the Coolidge Administration, at the direction of the editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, Secretary of Labor Davis, according to Arthur Sears Henning, Washington correspondent of the Chicago daily, said he would "go the limit" to rid Chicago and the country of lawless aliens. After a conference with the Secretary, says Mr. Henning in the next day's dispatch:

> "President Coolidge placed the full weight of his Administration and the vast power of the Federal Government behind the move to rid Chicago of the gangs of alien gunmen who are terrorizing that community.
>
> "Results of the utmost importance and far-reaching consequence for not only Chicago but the entire country are expected from the Government's drive to end a species of terrorism that has occasioned the Administration the greatest concern.
>
> "The government program of action, mapped out following the President's consideration of the matter, comprises five major moves, as follows:
>
> "1. A round-up of the alien gangsters in Chicago and the wholesale deportation of those who are found subject to expulsion from the country for any reason whatever specified by the deportation laws.
>
> "2. Investigation of the secret Sicilian organization which is alleged to import professional killers from Italy.

"3. Investigation of charges that this organization is enabled by bribery of immigration officers to get these killers admitted regularly into the United States, and dismissal and prosecution of any officers found to have aided the gangster ring.

"4. Investigation of the operation of the American *visa* system in Italy by United States consuls to ascertain how the Sicilian organization gets the professional killers past our officials, and whether there is any collusion on the part of Italian officials in issuing passports to questionable characters.

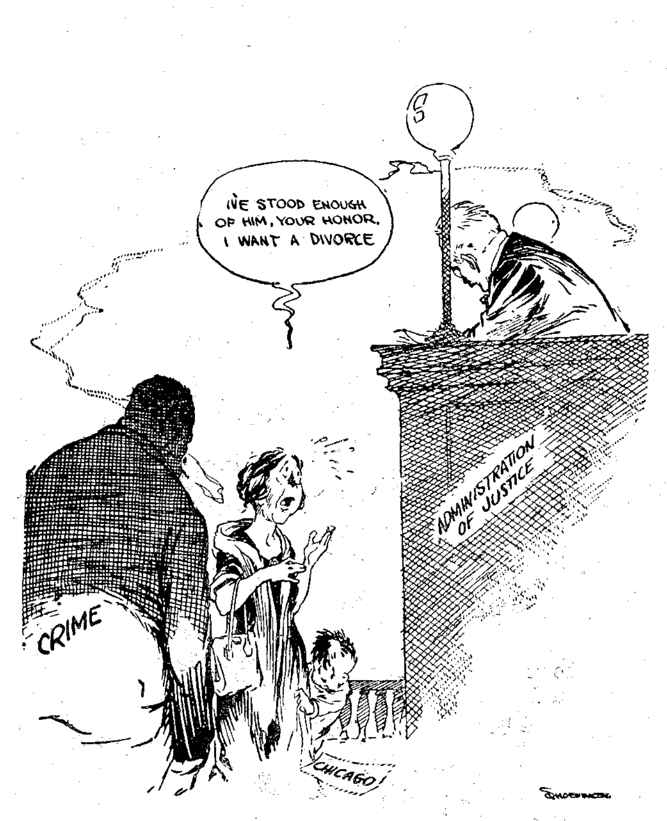
"5. Consideration of amendments to the deportation laws to render less difficult the expulsion of alien desperadoes from the United States.

"If it should be found that bribery of immigration officials is involved in the ease with which the secret Sicilian organization gets gunmen into this country, the Administration will have a scandal of the first magnitude on its hands."

The fear of deportation, according to Deputy Chief of Detectives Stege, of Chicago, will be the greatest known deterrent of crime, since upon reaching Sicilian shores, Chicago's deported aliens will be kept under surveillance for ten years. In Chicago dispatches we are told that—

"Chief of Police Collins agrees with the detective chiefs that they are now coping with the most dangerous band of murderers ever infesting this city; that this gang's leaders have all become extremely wealthy through bootlegging operations, and that with their money and their political affiliations they are more powerful than ever before.

"Deputy Chief Stege says that for the last year he has been making efforts to deport Sicilian gunmen, but without success. He has sent eighty-six of them to the government bureau of immigration since the killing of two policemen by Scalisi, Anselmi, and Mike Genna, but most of them have jumped their bonds and are at large. Deputy Stege says he has a list of three hundred or more names of Sicilians of known bad character, and that he will furnish those names to the Government, if desired."


I'VE STOOD ENOUGH OF HIM, YOUR HONOR. I WANT A DIVORCE
CRIME
CHICAGO
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
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THIS PLEA OUGHT TO BE GRANTED

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News.*

"Deportation," remarks the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, "is a weapon much talked about, but too seldom used." "However, Chicago, in her move to deport alien desperadoes, is on the right track at last," declares the Minneapolis *Journal*. In a second editorial, headed "Drive Out the Rats," the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Officials of the Department of Labor place the number of undesirable aliens liable to deportation in this country at between 250,000 and 1,300,000. To deport only the 250,000 would require $25,000,000. The contemplated appropriation by Congress of $1,100,000 to cover deportations is, therefore, much too small a sum.

"Chicago, with its gangs of Sicilian gunmen, is vitally interested in the alien question. President Coolidge and Secretary of Labor Davis have promised their aid in ridding the city and the country of these foreign undesirables, but they can do nothing without a sufficient fund.

"Aliens of the type of these gunmen, besides being a social hazard and a menace to the lives and property of citizens, are an economic liability as well. It is safe to say, tho adequate statistics do not exist, that these undesirables certainly cost the country, in a very short space of time, as much as it would require to ship them out.

"We are confident no citizen of the United States would raise his voice were Congress to vote a lump sum of $25,000,000 and demand an immediate clean-up of aliens who do not belong in this country. He is a poor householder who will not get rid of the rats that ravage his larder and endanger the health of his family."

However, points out another Chicago paper, *The Daily News*, "so long as criminal politics flourishes in this community, crimes will also flourish. Hang aliens who come here and kill, and deport gunmen, but organized crime will exist so long as political protection is extended to ballot-box stuffers and gunmen who terrorize polling places. Criminal politics must go before there can be any real clean-up of crime in Chicago."

The Nashville *Banner* and the Philadelphia *Record* agree that Chicago should be ashamed of herself for calling in the Government to help her clean house. To the Philadelphia paper, "this unusual appeal for aid points to a municipal breakdown." Continues *The Record:*

"The part that Uncle Sam is asked to play is to investigate the status of professional assassins in Chicago, and, if it is found that any of them can be legally deported, to send them back to Sicily. This is proper enough, of course, and ought to be done even if these gunmen had not terrorized Chicago. It will strike most persons, however, that if that city enforced the laws of Illinois with any reasonable degree of efficiency no such situation could arise as that where men are afraid to serve as jurors because of the fear of revenge by friends of prisoners."

The Milwaukee *Journal*, published in a neighboring city, maintains, on the other hand, that "Chicago has every proper reason for asking Federal aid." Moreover—

"It is a better approach than Philadelphia's request for a marine General to clean up her wickedness. For that experiment showed that even a marine General was ineffectual unless Philadelphians wanted the rottenness cleaned up. Chicago has a right to invoke Federal aid where a Federal function is involved.

"Chicago and Philadelphia are black spots on the crime calendar, but other cities face the same questions, whenever population grows more rapidly than civic consciousness. Not by asking Federal aid can any community excuse itself from the business of maintaining order. The Federal Government can do something about alien lawbreakers, but it can not end the lawbreaking of politicians whom Chicago votes raise to place and power."

In the opinion of Secretary of Labor Davis:

"We never shall be able to put an end to the smuggling of criminals and other undesirable aliens into this country until the registration of aliens is required. It is the criminal class of aliens that has the most to fear from registration.

"The representations of the conditions obtaining in Chicago made by the Chicago *Tribune* are exceedingly grave. Evidently, here is a situation that must be dealt with adequately by some agency of government for the protection of the citizens of that community. If the conditions are the result, wholly or in part, of defiance of the immigration law, the Department of Labor will act vigorously by invoking deportation or other processes within its province against alien criminals."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

A RABBIT'S foot is a poor substitute for horse sense.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

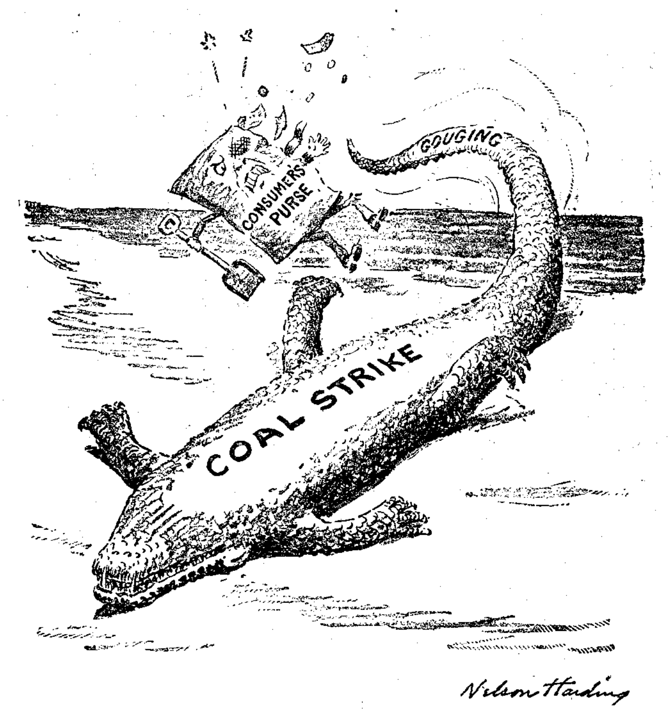
THE hard coal settlement will clear the atmosphere.—*South Bend Tribune.*

THERE are two sides to every question that we're not especially interested in.—*Ohio State Journal.*

WHAT Mr. Mussolini needs is a cooler head on his shoulders and fewer chips.—*American Lumberman.*

THE deportation of the Countess of Cathcart would be no better than her deportment.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE Biblical authority the Republicans claim for the protective tariff is contained in the words, "To him that hath shall be given."—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*



THE TAIL ISN'T DEAD YET

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

EDISON at seventy-nine says he can not stop working. He should join a labor union.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

IF you have a curiosity to see how your friends' garments look in the back, have a little bad luck.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

REVERSING the usual tactical procedure, the anthracite miners, now that the war is over, will dig in.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

FLORIDA is making it clear to Charles Ponzi that while she has a real-estate boom, he isn't going to Tampa with it. —*Rochester Herald.*

COLONEL MITCHELL has resigned from the army, and we are hoping and praying that no foreign foe jumps on us while we are in this defenseless position.—*Southern Lumberman.*

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has ordered the import duty on men's straw hats raised 28 per cent. But straws alone don't necessarily indicate which way the tariff wind is blowing.—*Providence Journal.*

MR. COOLIDGE says he can't stop Americans from saying what they like in Germany; he can't even stop it in America.—*Philadelphia Record.*

TOURISTS Shake Dust of Florida From Their Feet.—Headline. Sure. They didn't want to have to pay current realty rates for it.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

AN authority on words states that an airplane should always be referred to as "she." Does this apply also to mail planes?—*Southern Lumberman.*

IT is proposed to reduce the size of our paper money, probably to make it harmonize more nearly with its purchasing power.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

THIRTEEN thousand new laws were passed in the United States last year. These, it is hoped, will cover all estimates for breakage during 1926.—*Life.*

WE can not help wondering just how the Department of Justice would have functioned had the headlines said somebody in the Cabinet was mixed up in the alleged bread trust.—*Louisville Times.*

PRESS reports state that officers in the Chinese Army have discarded regimental insignia. Their interference with quick transference to the ranks of an opposing army is said to be responsible.—*Korea (Kwangju, Korea).*

STREET Cleaning Department can use a big slush fund.—*Wall Street Journal.*

ANOTHER trouble about cranks is that they're invariably self-starters.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

NOW that it's all over everybody will admit that it was a hard coal strike.—*El Dorado (Ark.) News.*

IN the touching songs about things that are down on the farm, nothing is said of the mercury.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

THE world is getting better. The people sent to jail are a much higher class than formerly.—*Canton Repository.*

AMONG other signs of the approach of the national elections is the customary prediction that this time the Republicans may break the solid South.—*Boston Transcript.*

ALL right to strike while the iron is hot, but dangerous to strike when the public is hot. —*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

IT seems that Colonel House always gave a patient hearing to Mr. Wilson's advice during their administration.—*Dallas News.*

WONDER if the Department of Justice would object if the "merged" bread were baked in aluminum pans?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

LIFE is that way, too. You're usually advanced to second and third, but getting to first is your own job.—*Wilmington Dispatch.*

SIR ESME HOWARD says the British rubber monopoly helps the consumer as much as it helps the producer. Then it must not help the producer very much.—*Southern Lumberman.*

THERE never was a time when we were so severely criticized by Europe and there was never a time when so many Europeans evinced such anxiety to land on our shores.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

WHILE some persons are anxious to get credit for ending the anthracite strike, no one claims credit for starting it.—*Providence Journal.*

IT is agreed in some circles that "the public won the strike," but the public would never know it without being told.—*Springfield Republican.*

NEW YORK restaurant men want to abolish the word "waiter." Right enough, it is usually the diners who do the waiting.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

WOMEN who went in bathing used to dress like Mother Hubbard. Now they dress more like Mother Hubbard's cupboard.—*Tampa Tribune.*

THE report that alligator shoes are coming back must be cheering to those who have been wondering what to do with their suburban villa sites in Florida.—*Life.*

A CAR recently hit the bottom of a ladder, shot the man off on to its hood and bounced him up and down twice. It certainly seems that people ought to be careful which films they take their cars to see.—*Punch.*

NEED for closer regulation of the air was forcibly demonstrated last week when the SOS signal of a ship in distress seriously interfered with several jazz bands broadcasting "Yes, Sir, That's My Baby."—*Southern Lumberman.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

LATIN-AMERICA STRIKES BACK AT HOOVER

WASHINGTON'S OPPOSITION to certain loans to Latin-American countries, which resulted in the loans being placed in London, Amsterdam and Berlin, has let loose a torrent of indignation and satire in the Latin-American press against Secretary of Commerce Hoover. Coffee, nitrates, sisal and sugar, Latin-American editors point out, form the largest percentage of Latin-American exports to the United States; and they note with glee that a credit for the nitrate industry, which was "ostracized" in New York, was taken up in a few hours in Berlin and Amsterdam. A few weeks later, we are informed, the State of São Paulo, in Brazil, tried to obtain a loan of $50,000,000 in New York for the Institute for the Defense of Coffee. Failing in this attempt, São Paulo turned its attention to London, where, it is reported, the full amount of the loan was five times oversubscribed in half an hour. The news was received with enthusiasm in Latin-America, apparently, and some newspapers interpreted it as the beginning of an effective checking by England of the United States' financial supremacy. Says the Rio de Janeiro *O Jornal:*

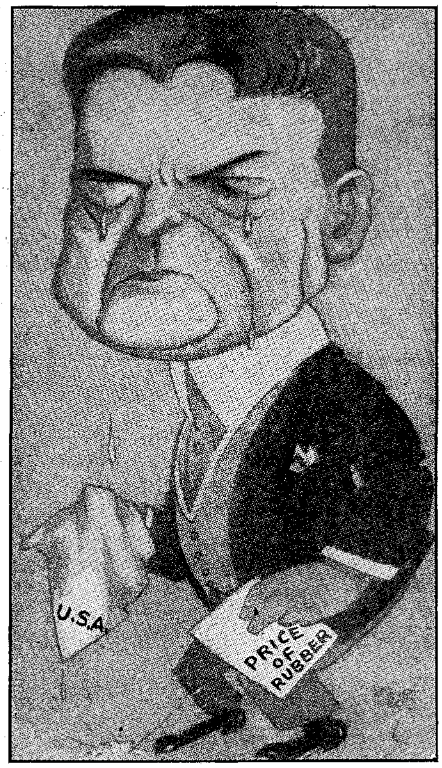
"A severe lesson has been given to Mr. Hoover, who fought bitterly to the last to hamper the flotation of a loan on the American market. We needed money to protect our coffee. The British Government having rescinded the prohibition of foreign loans in London, there was no alternative to São Paulo but to turn its eyes toward that country. The money was found in less time than thought necessary.

"Never before has such a large operation been negotiated in Brazil for a private purpose. We must bear in mind that the Institute of Defense of Coffee is in no way related to the Government of the State of São Paulo, and that the State did not take part in the transaction. It was the Institute as an autonomous body which negotiated and successfully accomplished the operation involving £10,000,000."

Brazilian jubilation over the loan may be well understood from repeated utterances that the high prices of coffee abroad left little profit to the growers, who, with slight financial backing, were obliged to sell all their crops at once and at very low prices. The purpose of the loan is said to be to help the grower dispose of his crop according to the demand of the market by financing him until he is assured of a fair return on his product. In *O Jornal* we read also:

"In the effort to interfere with the loan the United States revealed once more its ignorance of foreign nations, whose psychology is so well understood by England. The United States believes that by lending money to the Institute of Defense of Coffee it would be contributing to the maintenance of high prices. Nothing could convince the United States of its mistake in this view. Coffee has hitherto had little protection in Brazil because the speculators in the United States raised the prices at their will. As we are the greatest producers, it is only fair that we should be put in a better position to regulate prices than the New York middlemen.

"But Mr. Hoover was adamant. He bitterly fought the proposal made to Wall Street by the coffee interests of São Paulo. England was more practical. In a few minutes her bankers subscribed to a loan which will enable the people of São Paulo, of Rio Grande do Sul and of Minas Geraes to plant and gather their crops with the assurance that their legitimate profits will come to this country and not go to the coffers of the New York importers. The United States began to know the outside world after 1917. It can not reasonably be expected to have learned in nine years how to handle the interests of other people as England does, thanks to her age-long experience."



BRITISH SATIRE

(America, having grown rich during the war and after, is now groaning over the price she has to pay for British produced rubber.)

Because of rising costs of rubber,
Dear Hoover, is it wise to blubber?
You took your whack in recent years—
When war was on. Oh, dry those tears!
D. W.

—*The Passing Show* (London).

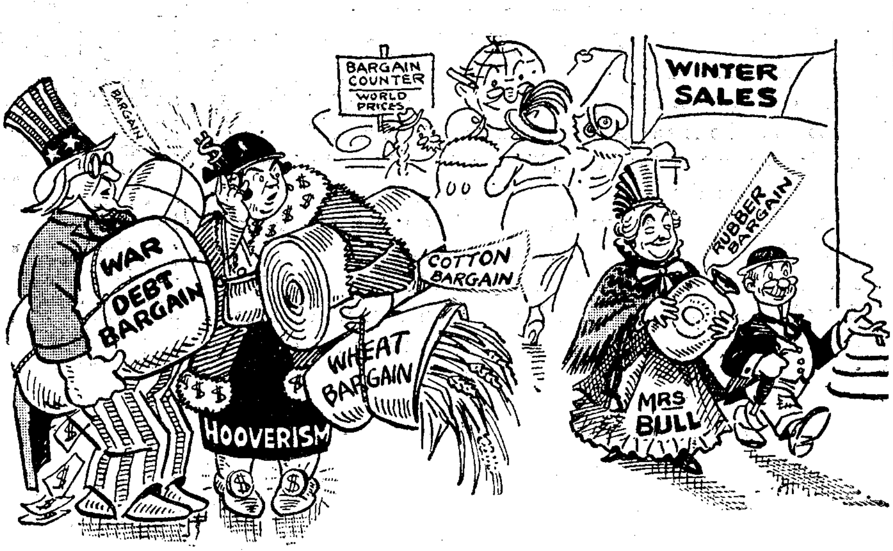
The bold step of London is "an adequate reply to the economic and financial blockade established by Washington" against foreign countries producing materials of vital importance to the United States, says *La Nacion* of Santiago, Chile, which adds that the London method of blocking Mr. Hoover shows a clear-cut fight. To the governmental restrictions of Washington on South American loans, it is averred, London replies by open-hearted cooperation and good-will, and this daily adds:

"The United States Government forbade financing directed toward the protection of foreign products such as coffee, nitrates and sisal. It struggled to prevent the coffee loan as well as the nitrate loan. Both were taken up in Europe promptly. London is making a frank bid to wrest financial hegemony from New York. This is welcome news to South America, which will not fail to profit by reverting to the British money market, which was its great purveyor before the war."

When the coffee-growers were selling their product at a loss during four consecutive years, asks *El Nuevo Tiempo* of Colombia, did the United States Department of Commerce show them any sympathy? The same question may be asked about the sugar-planters, according to this newspaper, which declares that the exigencies of American importers are always protected, while the growers have nothing to say "because of the complete subservience of our Governments to the fancies of Washington." The *Nuestro Diario* of Guatemala observes:

"The pendulum is swinging back at last. The commercial and financial dominance attained by the United States as the natural result of the war is gradually disappearing before Europe's recovery. The astounding financial drive made by the United States on Latin-America in the past few years almost severed the umbilical cord that united most of South America with England. Colombia, always distrustful of the United States, accepted the Panama indemnity and put her economic reorganization in the hands of Americans. Peru, in the hope of obtaining a favorable deal in the Tacna-Arica dispute, granted American firms fabulous concessions. Venezuela and Bolivia, whose despots courted the benevolent help of the State Department, contracted loans, gave concessions, oil-fields, and banking rights. Brazil called upon American experts, American naval missions and instructors. Chile, in the same predicament as Peru about Tacna-Arica and with the same motive, requested the State Department to help reconstitute the economic status of the country. Argentina and Uruguay floated loans of more than $300,000,000 on exorbitant terms.

"But England woke up promptly, raised the embargo on loans, intensified her commercial propaganda and unified the banking hold which the United States did not have the foresight to do. The ill-will toward the United States created by American policies will complete the downfall of American foreign financing. The Pershing muddle will have no little part in the discredit of the United States in Latin-American eyes. As if to give his country a final blow, Mr. Hoover leads a campaign the results of which must by now undoubtedly have brought him to realize that the United States has to reckon with other influences in Latin-America."



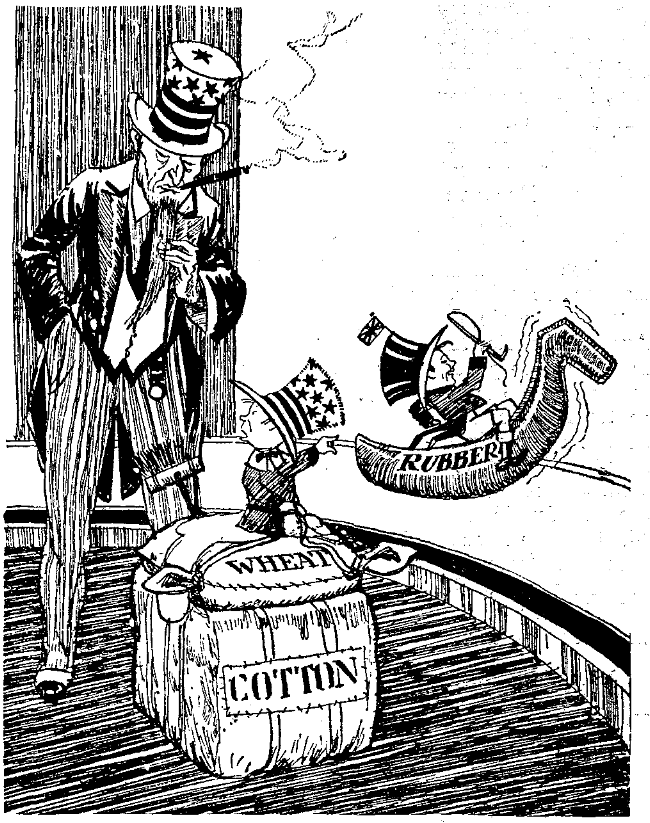
A BRITISH SLAM

"Say, Sam, just look at that greedy Mrs. Bull with that bargain!"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

In Mexico *El Diario de Yucatan* remarks sarcastically that altho Mr. Hoover "kindly stated" that sisal is not sold at an unfair price at present, nevertheless, this product is being closely watched and included in all the estimates and plans made by the Department of Commerce and other governmental organizations to combat foreign-controlled commodities. This newspaper continues:

"How can this gentleman reconcile the imperialistic tendency of his country to impose on foreign products the prices Washington considers fair to American consumers with the eternal demand of the United States to be granted most favored treatment and privilege while at the same time it is unwilling to reciprocate by allowing foreign nations to make some honest profit by the sale of their commodities?"



WANTS TO RIDE THE RUBBER BOOM TOO

WEE HOOVER: "Look, Dad! Why can't we have that?"

UNCLE SAM: "Well, we can't have everything, sonny. You must let the other fellow have a look in sometimes—when you can't help it."

—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow).

As far as any loans to Chile and the nitrate of Chile are concerned, we have an American expression given by George L. Duval to *El Mercurio* of Valparaiso, which is reproduced in *Chile*, a monthly survey of Chilean affairs (New York). He says that the warning issued by Mr. Hoover against foreign monopolies was "made in the form of an individual opinion in which Chilean nitrate was associated with Brazilian coffee and rubber from the Far East, thus involving it in the allusion to economic reprisal." We read further:

"Government interference in business by trying to control the law of supply and demand often ends in disaster. There is, however, no statement without its reservation. An industry of vital import to a country is entitled under certain circumstances to demand State protection.

"Further than some general points of contact, there is no connection between those products and Chilean nitrate."

The explanation of the attitude of the United States toward foreign loans, as considered from the view-point of *The Magazine of Wall Street*, is that the Department of Commerce eyes every proposed loan as a problem in trade strategy, and the question is:

"Will it increase competition for American goods? Will it finance somebody or something to practise extortion on American buyers? This department also considers 'the internal politics' side of a loan.

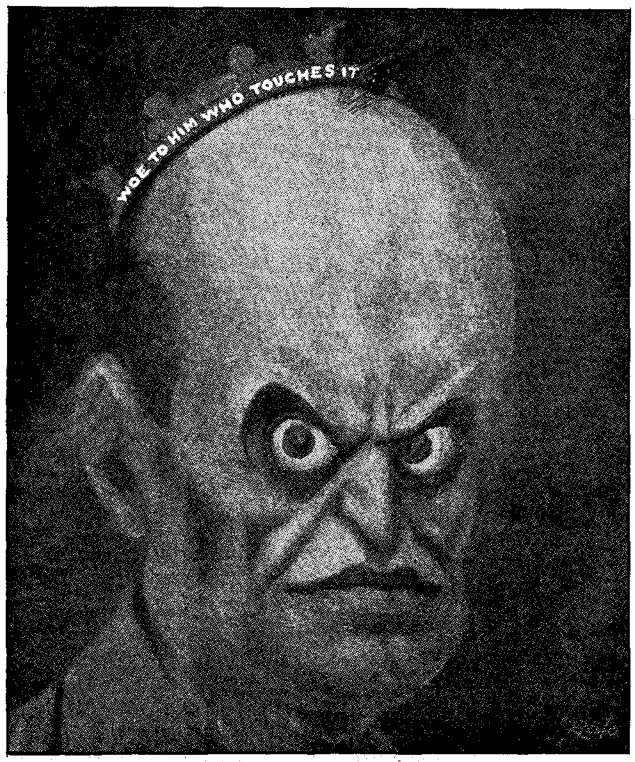
"It would be 'terrible' to finance a German syndicate that sells fertilizers to American farmers—just now.

"The farmers could be heard demanding the lynching of an administration that would let the potash trust be financed with American money, but would not consent to finance our agricultural surplus. As a matter of fact, a German potash loan was disapproved; and it would not be advisable for any of the Chilean nitrate companies to consider floating their securities in the United States at this juncture of rural unrest and Muscle Shoals nitrates uncertainty. The Brazilians came a cropper when they tried to get $50,000,000 or so in the United States to finance a valorization scheme that has cost our coffee drinkers hundreds of millions of dollars.

"In general, there being no domestic boomerangs visible, the Department of Commerce is for every loan that promises to boost American exports and against every one that promises to curtail them. There are occasions when it might smile on a loan that would stimulate imports as, for instance, the financing of a rubber-producing company outside the pale of British control, or one that would widen the American control of foreign oil-fields."

THE MUSSOLINI "EMPIRE"

THE GREATEST REALIST in European politics, as Premier Mussolini of Italy is described by some English editors, shocks the phlegmatic British mind, it is said, because while he is as busy as a bee with the reconstitution of every department of the life of his country, he thinks it worth while to change the style and title of Italy from kingdom to empire. But altho one may ask what's in a name, says Harold Stannard in the London *Outlook*, in this case there is a great deal in a name, and the impending development in Italy is worth the notice of those who do not feel the fascination which names exercise over Latin political thought. The conversion of Italy into an empire will be at once "a breach with tradition and a return to it," and it is intended to be viewed in both aspects alike by Italians and by the outside world, and we read:


WOE TO HIM WHO TOUCHES IT

AN ITALIAN THRUST

"The self-crowned emperor."

—*L'Asino* (Milan).

> "In the first place, we are invited to note the end of the Italian Kingdom with its constitutional and anticlerical basis and its policy of completing the work of national unity. The great liberal principles which Cavour applied with so much success have had their day in Italy. What fruit they might have borne had Cavour survived another twenty years, or had he left disciples impregnated with his spirit, it is now too late to conjecture. In the Italy that we know, parliamentary institutions have quite failed to overcome local jealousies or to serve the needs of the larger patriotism, and Fascism stands triumphant over their ruins. All that remains of them is the title which Cavour conferred on the sovereign of Piedmont, and if the Savoy dynasty is still to serve Italy it must be rid of what has become an embarrassing inheritance."

But for the outside world, Mr. Stannard believes, a Roman Emperor recalls Cæsar rather than Charlemagne, and here Mussolini is "asserting in the rather melodramatic way congenial to him the change which must inevitably take place in the character of Italy's foreign policy." From 1860 to 1918, we are reminded, Italian policy had but one aim, and that was, the completion of Italian unity. That aim has been achieved and the complete Italian State has to take its place in a world of States, according to this writer, who continues:

> "It was by way of marking the new position of Italy that Mussolini signed the Locarno agreement and committed his country to responsibilities across the Alps. It would appear, too, that since his illness this is the side of his work which has most appealed to him. The conduct of domestic affairs has been left more and more to his able lieutenants, Signors Farinacci and Federzoni, and the Duce himself has taken charge of foreign affairs and of the three defensive departments. Now, with a characteristic gesture, he proclaims a new Empire which, like old Rome, has interests in Europe, Asia, and Africa.
>
> "This determination of sphere is not entirely voluntary. The Italy of yesterday was profoundly interested in America, whither she was sending her citizens by the hundred thousand. The new American Immigration Law has arrested this development and has thrown Italy back on the old world. Unfortunately, the old world is already a crowded place, and Italy will have to assert her claims with vigor. Hence the recent growth of Prussian elements in Fascism—a development which causes misgiving to the friends of the new Italy in England. The blame for it attaches ultimately to Washington, which is now ostentatiously washing its hands of the consequences of its legislation."

On the other hand, it is pointed out, Mussolini has accepted the situation and worked out its meaning. He concludes that Italy must direct her surplus population to Mediterranean regions, where they need not, and so far as he can secure it, shall not lose touch with the home land. Hence, it is said, the care with which Fascism is planting Italian colonies in France while it is indifferent to the fact that there is an Italian element in Switzerland. French Italians must be held, it appears, or they will become Frenchmen, while Swiss Italians can take their place in a country which is a meeting-place of national ideas. For the moment, this writer avers, so great is France's need of hands to till her soil that the new Italian scheme of transalpine settlement is accepted in Paris without cavil. But a process is in being which may lead, and in Italy is intended to lead, to a rectification of frontiers, and it is this fact which gives the clue to Mussolini's interest in his country's armaments, declares Mr. Stannard, who adds:

> "Africa presents an equally difficult field. It is unlikely that Tripoli will ever admit of colonization on a large scale, but the case is very different with Tunis. There the Italian element outnumbers the French, and the country would be Italian to-day had not Bismarck characteristically egged France on to annex it. Nothing now survives of Bismarck's contrivances to set the Powers of Europe by the ears for Germany's profit, save Tunis and the Vatican question. At the moment only the latter is in sight of solution, but the position of Italians in Tunis is bound to arise sooner or later, and will provide an awkward test for the League of Nations.
>
> "In the main, however, Italian policy looks eastward. With Austria, Russia, and Turkey all broken, Italy has become the keeper of the peace in the Eastern Mediterranean. She has already come to terms with Jugo-Slavia; she must inevitably come to terms with Greece, possibly—the hypothesis has tradition behind it—by incorporating that faction-ridden State in her new Empire. But with Greece, or in spite of Greece, Italy will assuredly make good her claim to establish her peasantry in the once fertile provinces of Asia Minor—where, once more, she will find the French before her. Rightly or wrongly, however, the new Italy is prepared to wrestle with France for the headship of the Latin world, and Mussolini would feel his work justified indeed, if he were able to Latinize those regions of Asia Minor which the Cæsars were content to leave Greek."

It is justifiable for the Italian people to dream of possessing an empire, writes Cecil Roberts in the London *Westminster Gazette*, for they supply the emigrant labor of the world in South America, in North America, and in North Africa. Their population increases so rapidly that little Italy can not contain it, he points out, while noting that the race is "virile, thrifty, and hard-working." It is the material out of which empires appear to be made, according to Mr. Roberts, who proceeds:

> "But behind all this evidence of virility lies a more potent factor, the inborn instinct for empire. Rome never forgets she

was once mistress of the world. It is, who knows, perhaps her private dream to be the mistress again, and every time Mussolini rattles a sword or sounds the bugle-call, the blood of the ancient Romans, founders of a vast empire, leaps in the veins.

"But empires are founded on territory, not ambitions. Where will Italy find this territory? Very wisely we conceded to her a certain part of Jubaland. She has acquired land from Egypt and Turkey by purchase and negotiation. When these methods fail, what then? Conquest?"

Therein lies the danger of Mussolini's new venture, according to this contributor to *The Westminster Gazette*, who reminds us at the same time that Mussolini finds himself, unlike any of his predecessors, with a balanced budget. He has embarked on a bold naval policy, we are told, to which no legitimate criticism can be offered in view of the vulnerability of Italy from the sea, and we read further:

"In the last year there has been much talk of establishing a naval base in Sicily, and a thorough investigation has been held in search of a suitable base. Now we hear that an establishment is contemplated at the Island of Rhodes, in the Ægean.

"The Italian never disguises the fact that he considers himself entitled to Malta, and for years has carried on an infiltrative policy in that island, despite his realization that nothing would ever allow us to relinquish our key-position in the Mediterranean. He looks with envious eyes on Tunisia. It is French in government but largely Italian in enterprise. The greater part of the agriculture is performed by Sicilians, its most flourishing syndicates employ Italian labor.

"Again, Italy regards the Adriatic as her sea, and the Adriatic coast as her territory if she had her rights. Did not Venice once hold it in fee? When Mussolini made his melodramatic seizure of Corfu, the old dream of the Doges came to life again. In talking of an empire, therefore, Mussolini knows he has material with which to fire the Italian mind. The danger is that no fire spreads so rapidly as that started to satisfy national ambition."

A special correspondent of this London daily declares that from the strategic point of view the Island of Rhodes is "an ideal jumping-off place for any Italian adventure in Asia Minor." Italy is the strongest naval Power in the eastern Mediterranean, he remarks, adding that the Turkish Navy is practically non-existent, the Greek Navy is not yet in a condition of rivalry, while the Jugo-Slav Navy is in its infancy. Transports from Brindisi or from the Italian colonies in North Africa could be easily brought to Rhodes, according to this writer, who calls attention to the fact that it would be "an advance base at the very gates of Anatolia," and he goes on to say:

"Italy feels the urge of three forces: her political ambitions, her need for economic expansion, and the pressure of her excess population. The door is closed to the first and third on the eastern shores of the Adriatic; the practical closure of the doors of the United States to Italian immigrants has made the problem still more acute. The second is the failure to make the headway which it was hoped would result from the cession of the greater part of the Port of Fiume.

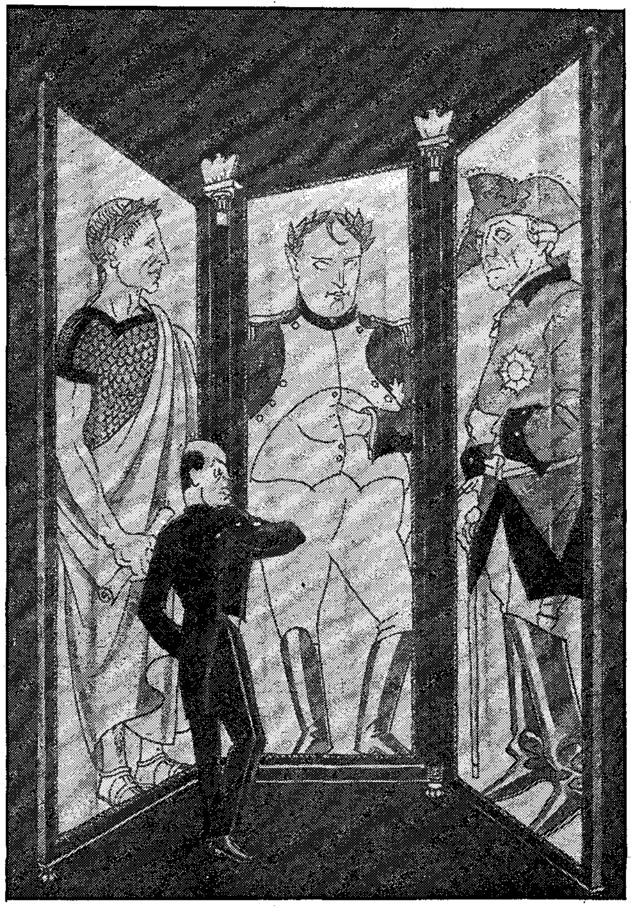
"Italy desires to play the rôle in the Balkans and the Near East once played by Austria-Hungary. But there is her powerful Jugo-Slav neighbor to consider. The Pact of Rome gave the port of Fiume to Italy, and the surrounding parts to Jugo-Slavia, and thus implied a policy of cooperation in the Balkan sphere with Jugo-Slavia. It was tacitly understood that in return for the Adriatic settlement Italy would not interfere with Jugo-Slav policy in the neighborhood of the Ægean. The Pact of Rome is often hailed as a triumph for Signor Mussolini. It was also a triumph for the pacific but realistic policy of Dr. Nintchitch, the present Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister.

"The Pact of Rome inaugurated the era of Italo-Jugo-Slav friendship, but it also closed the Adriatic door to Italian expansionist aims in a northeasterly direction. There remains Africa; but the Jarabub agreement with Egypt marks the limits of Italy's possibilities in that direction. Only Asia Minor is left.

"It is true that Italian policy has of recent years been openly friendly to Turkey. Italian money and ammunition helped Mustafa Kemal to turn the Greeks out of Anatolia. But the Greek complication now no longer exists. Likewise Britain and France are no longer at loggerheads over the Turkish question. The diplomatic field would seem to be clear for a change in the Turkish policy hitherto pursued by the Palazzo Chigi."

THE PASSPORT "NUISANCE"

ALL THE PLEASURES OF TRAVEL are said to be lost in the "nuisance" of passports which has survived the war period. It is admitted by critics of the passport system in various countries that no scrutiny could have been too exact during the war, but now, they say, when travelers are an asset to any country, the annoyance and cost of the system make a loss. According to the Manchester *Guardian*, a small, but none the less important, contribution to the easing of travelers' burdens can be made by the Passport Conference which the League of Nations is organizing for next May. But this newspaper thinks it is a pity that this meeting is not to be held sooner, because any agreed reforms could be put into operation before the spring tide of travel has begun to flow, and it adds:



A GERMAN JIBE

The mirror hero dwarfed by the men who were really great.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

"It is still vain to expect freedom from the passport itself, since many governments appear to believe that it is a check upon the movements of the malefactor, tho we imagine that few men who really take wickedness in earnest, regard the passport official as one of their more formidable terrors. Even if the passport must remain, its presence can be made less vexatious by prolonging its term of life and value. But the visa is a pest that demands immediate destruction."

The conference, which nations outside the League are wisely invited to attend, it is emphasized, will not satisfy the average traveler unless it relieves the strain on his time, purse and temper caused by the visa. If the visa does not vanish it might at least be cheapened, according to *The Guardian*, which proceeds:

"A maximum of five gold francs is suggested, which compares very favorably with the heavy entrance fee which the United States levy on their visitors with no excuse of domestic poverty. Another obvious reform is to free travelers who are passing through countries with no intention of stopping there from the incidence of the tax."

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WHAT PROGRESS IN INDIA?

TO TAKE INDIA out of British leading-strings and leave her unfettered to manage her own affairs in her own way is said to be the object of the Indian National Congress at which Indians from every part of the country annually meet. This Congress was originally organized about a half a century ago, when Lord Lytton, the father of the present Governor of Bengal, secured permission in 1877 to hold a grand Durbar at Delhi to proclaim Her Majesty Queen Victoria as the Empress of India. So writes an Indian authority, St. Nihal Singh, in the Dublin *Irish Statesman*, and he tells us that thus the first Lord Lytton was indirectly responsible for the establishment of the Indian National Congress, because, tho famine stalked the land—

> "Undismayed by privation, and even by death, he lavished Indian money upon making that spectacle the most magnificent that the gorgeous East had ever seen. When the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharajas of Mysore and Baroda—all little boys at the time—and the other 'ruling princes' of various ages from all parts of India, were kneeling before him, he did not realize that he was making it patent to Indians that tho they lived in a vast country and differed in race and religion, they breathed the same air and their interests were common—and that they all suffered from the same disability—inability to dictate how the money they contributed to the public purse was to be spent."

Not long afterward, this Indian writer goes on to say, Allan Octavian Hume, "who had spent the better part of his life ruling Indians," organized the Indian National Congress, which framed a political program that "in spite of the many changes which have occurred during the intervening decades, remains to-day much the same in substance that it was in the beginning." The Indian Liberal Federation, we are next informed, otherwise known as the Moderate group, is composed of Indians who broke away from the Congress a few years ago, but has the same goal as the Congress. We read then:

> "The so-called Liberals are no less keen upon securing control of Indian affairs than are the Congressmen. There is, however, a marked difference in the temperament of the two, and in consequence, in the phraseology and methods employed by them in the effort to substitute Indian in place of the British agency in the Indian administration.
>
> "But for the aid rendered by the Moderates, the British officials in India would not have been able to work the Montagu-Chelmsford constitutional 'experiment' in India. Tho almost without exception the Moderates who took office have pronounced that experiment a failure, not one of them has thrown up his job for that reason.
>
> "Some of the Congressmen, on the other hand, have either boycotted the legislatures set up under the Montagu-Chelmsford Act, because those legislatures were not sovereign institutions, and left the British officials as irresponsible as before those bodies were constituted. Others, known as Swarajists, have entered these semi-parliaments with the avowed object of obstructing the alien bureaucracy. They have succeeded in inflicting a number of heavy defeats upon the central government, and have made diarchy impossible, at least for the time being, in Bengal and the Central Provinces.
>
> "Such success, however, counts for little, because the Montagu-Chelmsford Act kept the money-bags under undivided British control, and, therefore, the Indian opposition, no matter how united it may be, can not really obstruct administration. Nevertheless, the Swarajist obstructionists have abundantly shown that between the popular will as exprest even by the organs created by the British Parliament itself, and the administration carried on by the British agents of that Parliament in India, there lies a wide gulf. Whatever moral prestige the British officials may at one time have possest in India has been destroyed."

The Indian movement for self-government, this writer avers, despite all friction and schisms, has attained a momentum which "promises success within the near future" and as the Congress president recently pointed out: "India is going to have self-government by her own united effort and at all costs."

A British authority on India, Lord Meston, who has served his country in various official capacities in India in the past, recently revisited that country and relates his impressions in the London *Sunday Times*. If one has not seen the country since Mr. Gandhi's campaigns, says Lord Meston, he arrives there with some trepidation, and we read further:

> "It is not unnatural for him to fear that the old friendliness of the people will have disappeared, and that he will find the trail of the Non-Cooperation fever and anti-British bitterness over everything. If this is what he expects, he will be on the whole agreeably disappointed. The great emotions of India, like the armies of her historic conquerors, have a habit of thundering over the land and passing away; while the patient masses raise their heads again and resume their ancient ways.
>
> "As so often in the past, calm has quickly succeeded the storm. The visitor will see an occasional zealot in the Swaraj uniform of homespun; the flaring banners of a stray political meeting; and a good deal of rancorous matter in the vernacular press. But he will also see the schools full, the markets busy, and the village life functioning normally. Non-Cooperation in its virulent form is dead, and the European, if he behaves reasonably, is again welcome. Below the surface trouble simmers as it always has done; but on the face of the waters there is little trace of the hurricanes that have been raging since 1919. Four sets of excellent harvests have brought contentment to the peasantry, and the failure of his promised millennium has thinned the rank and file of Mr. Gandhi's millions to a skeleton army."

But altho the country seems quieter than it has been since the tragedies of 1919, Lord Meston tells us, the visitor wonders what progress has been made toward the democratic ideals which were the goal of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. The question is not an easy one to answer, he confesses, because progress has been irregular, and he adds:

> "The democratic basis of government has not yet been appreciably broadened; but in some provinces Ministers have taken up their task with good-will and industry. This is particularly true in Northern India, where diarchy has been given a fair chance and is working well.
>
> "Elsewhere the results vary greatly. In Bengal, which might have been expected to set an example to its neighbors, the position is deplorable. The Indian leaders have fled from ministerial responsibility, and the Governor has been obliged to resume all the departments which they were invited to administer. In the University of Calcutta all reform has gone by the board, and scholarship is said to be steadily depreciating. With the output of municipal government, where much was hoped from the strong personality of the late Mr. C. R. Das, there is much dissatisfaction; and the whole atmosphere of public life is heavy with apathy and depression. What the 1929 Commission will find to say about the constitutional experiment in Bengal, it is difficult to conjecture."

Worse than any local failure in machinery, according to this authority, is the growing and general tension between Hindus and Mohammedans. At one time, he tells us, the Nationalist politician was never tired of taunting Britain with fomenting communal dissension for her own purposes. But—

> "It can afford him little pleasure now to reflect how seriously the rift has widened since he took a hand in the business himself. And it certainly fills the moderate man with the gravest apprehension as one outbreak of racial violence succeeds another. For in them he sees not only a standing menace to life and safety, but a rock on which all hopes of national unity for India may yet suffer shipwreck.
>
> "Apart from this unhappy feature, the outlook to-day holds much that is encouraging. After a period of wild aberration the country is returning to sanity, as those who knew it well had confidently prophesied. The peasantry have several good years behind them, and trade is flourishing despite the doldrums of the somewhat improvident cotton industry in Bombay. The clamor for more rapid political emancipation is waning; as the date of the inquiry by Parliament approaches, some of the loudest shouters are getting uneasy as to how they will figure. In many directions India is making a steady and substantial advance. For her political development we laid down a clear course six years ago, and there is nothing in the situation to-day which calls on us to diverge from it. The leaders of Indian opinion were given a wide liberty to justify the claims they presented, and with a clear conscience we may await their response."

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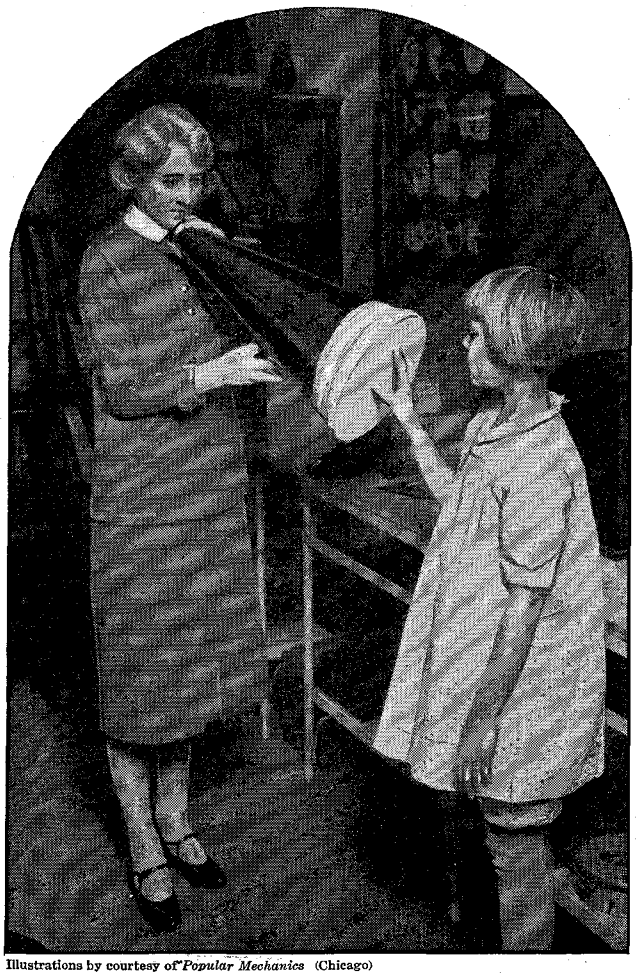
SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION

TEACHING THE DEAF BY RADIO

RADIO IS NOW USED widely in the instruction of the deaf, we are told by Paul Paddock, in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, March) in an article describing the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis, where its use has been especially developed under Dr. Max Goldstein, its founder, and Julia M. Connery, its principal. Dr. Goldstein refuses to talk of the education of "deaf mutes." According to him, "there ain't no sich animal." In a lifetime of practise among the deaf, he has found, he says, only two or three real "mutes." Totally deaf persons do not naturally learn to talk, simply because they can not hear others speak; but they can be taught by proper methods. Miss Connery is demonstrating this daily. Speech-training for the deaf is not new, of course, but its almost universal applicability has won recognition slowly, and most of the instruments and adjuncts used to-day are quite modern. The St. Louis school has been a pioneer in many of them. Writes Mr. Paddock:



Illustrations by courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

LEARNING TO HEAR WITH THE FINGERS

The little girl, whose eyes are shut, is learning words and phrases through her finger-tips, which feel the vibrations produced by the speaker's voice on the paper covering the large end of the megaphone.

"The piano was going at a sprightly tempo:

"'Jingle bells, jingle bells, jingle all the way.'

"Six young voices, rhythmically reciting the words instead of singing them, gave listeners a thrill, for the pupils were deaf, and they were receiving the swing of the jolly sleighing song through vibrations that passed from the piano strings into their sensitive finger-tips, placed lightly on top of the instrument.

"The scene is the recreation-room of the Central Institute for the Deaf at St. Louis, Missouri, where medical science and the teacher of the deaf have joined hands in making useful happy citizens out of children who can not hear. The school is a philanthropic enterprise, founded and directed by Dr. Max A. Goldstein, an internationally known ear specialist, who has devoted more than thirty years to study and practise with a view to helping those handicapped by deafness to break down the barriers of their shut-in world,—and to take their places in the ranks of normal-speaking and hearing persons. Because of its policy of uniting and correlating the efforts of specially trained teachers and doctors, the school has come to be recognized as one of the leading institutions of its kind. By modern methods, young children are taught to interpret sounds through their finger-tips, and they learn to speak so clearly that any one can understand them, further proving that deafness and dumbness no longer are inseparable. Since speech is only a reproduction of sounds heard, deaf persons were inevitably mute until modern science found a way to establish contact for them by means of vibrations.

"The visitor sees about a hundred boys and girls, gathered from twenty different States. They range from three or four up to seventeen years in age, and are living and studying happily under the direction of a specially trained corps of teachers in a well-equipped building that contains dormitory quarters as well as classrooms and laboratories. Besides the school for the young, there is a department of lip-reading for older deaf persons, a division for the correction of speech defects and a normal-training school, which has qualified more than 400 teachers for the deaf in its regular and post-graduate courses since it was started, in 1914.

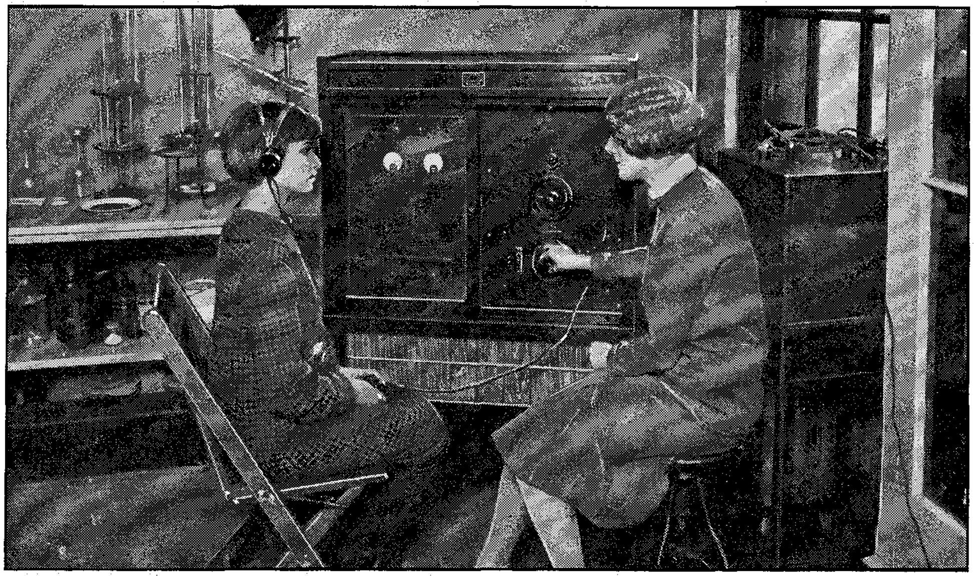
"Recently, the institute has become an important laboratory for the practical testing of what promises to develop into a most helpful aid to the deaf, the radio. With this marvel of the age at its service, the institute already has made two definite advances in this work. First, application of radio principles and those of the telephone has enabled teachers and investigators to determine accurately degrees of deafness, and to prepare graphic charts of a child's hearing for the guidance of instructors. Second, by a radio amplifier, remnants of hearing are stimulated so that the capacity for receiving sounds is widened in pupils not entirely deaf. Its service here promises immeasurable benefit, for only a small percentage of congenitally deaf children can be proved profoundly and totally deaf, and of all the children at present in schools for the deaf, it has been found that more than 30 per cent. have some degree of hearing.

"The apparatus used for this stimulation is a large cabinet containing radio-amplifying equipment. Headphones are attached so that a number of children can be tested and given treatment at once. The source of the sound delivered through the phones, is either a record played on a phonograph built as part of the cabinet, or the human voice spoken through a mouthpiece which may be plugged into the amplifier. Phone sets can be regulated separately as to volume of sound output, so that they can be made to fit the degree of hearing defect in each pupil. Some children who, at first, fail to distinguish the difference between simple vowel sounds, after periods of training, lasting from three months to a year, and practising with the amplifier only a few minutes daily, demonstrate their ability to hear whole phrases of spoken language. Constant repetition of the same sounds is required to achieve these results, just as repetition is necessary in teaching a normal child to walk.

"The use of the radio is in its infancy, and its application to the problems of the deaf is just begun, so that scientists can not yet tell what results may be expected, but indications are that it holds most promising possibilities. To those who believe that there is something magical about the radio, as an aid to the hearing, the institute's research-workers are prompt to answer that its effects are entirely due to enormous amplification of sound, and if a person is totally deaf, radio will be useless so far as receiving sounds directly is concerned.

"Leaving this question of radio for the moment, the layman witnesses what is almost as wonderful: totally deaf children translating sound vibrations through their sense of touch. Here is a little girl who can repeat a variety of vowel and other sounds, changes of pitch, words and whole sentences, simply by interpreting the vibrations of a voice as they strike upon a piece of paper tightly stretched as a vibrating diaphragm across the larger end of an ordinary megaphone. She closes her eyes so that the instructor's lips will not give her a clue to the sounds, and places only the tips of the fingers of one hand on the diaphragm.

"Going back to the music lesson you first saw, you learn that the pupil's performance is the result of patient training and proof of what can be accomplished by the acoustic method as developed at the Central Institute. Briefly, this method is to make use of sounds as produced by the voice, various musical instruments and radio apparatus to achieve perception and interpretation of the vibrations in the mind of the deaf child in teaching him speech. As the teacher plays, the pupil's voice responds to changes in pitch and volume as well as tempo. He keeps perfect time even when the rhythm is purposely made irregular. Only one step more, it seems, and he would be singing, were it not that difficulty in performing rapid changes of pitch offered an obstacle.



TESTING HEARING WITH A RADIO APPARATUS

This pupil in the St. Louis institution is having her hearing tested with the audiometer, which detects remnants of hearing that might escape other tests.

"'These musical and other tests afford practical evidence in support of the theory of the eminent English physicist, John Tyndall, that the sense of hearing, is, after all, merely a modification of the sense of touch,' Dr. Goldstein explains. 'All other special organs of sense are modifications of the touch sense. They involve the reception and perception of special waves of motion. In case the natural organ of hearing ceases to function, a logical course is to endeavor to use some other channel for conveying the sound waves to the brain. With proper training, deaf pupils manage to do this effectively with their fingers and even with their feet. They learn to keep time while dancing to music from an orchestra by interpreting the rhythm which is communicated from the instruments, through the floor into their feet, up the bones and into the special centers of the brain.'

"The pupils you have just heard and seen belong to the senior classes. Descend to the floor below, and you will see the real beginners of the institute, the three and four-year-olds. The problem is to get the pupil, who is hardly more than a baby, to produce sounds with his vocal cords."

Beginning with the pupil at this early age is important, we are told, for it is at a time when he naturally is trying to speak just as normal children do. Then, if he is allowed to go without this teaching, in a few years the vocal cords become shriveled up just as muscles that are not used for long periods. To quote again:

"The pupil places his hands on the teacher's cheek-bones. The instructor then makes the sound of 'm,' drawing it out slowly and distinctly. The child's hands, which have felt the vibrations of the tone, are placed on its own face so that he can feel the vibrations produced by his voice in trying to imitate the sound the teacher made. It may be days before the pupil even realizes what he is supposed to do. A great deal depends upon the skill of the teacher. Her training is aimed to help her understand the deaf child's psychology; she is required to know physiology and the anatomy of the ear. Her task is not only to teach the child lip-reading and speech, but she is his guide through the whole school course.

"Once the contact is made, it is only a question of time and constant teaching until the child acquires a vocabulary, learns to read lips without depending upon his sense of touch, and advances into simple problems in arithmetic and other studies.

"Recognizing that the deaf, if given proper instruction early enough, can become useful members of society, other organizations throughout the country are putting forth renewed efforts in reclaiming deaf children by modern methods of teaching. There are now more than 200 schools for, the deaf in the United States alone, and many public schools and colleges have special departments for teaching deaf children. As a result of the introduction of the principles of radio amplification, instruments are now being constructed by which large groups of children in the normal schoolroom may have their hearing capacity measured and classified with comparatively little expenditure of time and energy. This plan is now being seriously considered and introduced in public-school systems of many of our cities. It is estimated that there are between 50,000 and 75,000 deaf children of school age in the United States. Their condition is far from hopeless, for, assuming normal brain capacity, everyone of them can be taught speech and lip-reading so that they can take their places in the world."

BAD TEMPER A RELIC OF DISEASE?—If some one carelessly steps on your foot and you become violently angry, perhaps the explosion is due to the fact that years ago you had scarlet fever or some other illness, says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

"This question of whether disease affects the emotions, and the other point of view, of whether certain types of constitution are responsible both for diseases and for increased emotion were discust by Dr. George M. Stratton, psychologist, of the National Research Council, at a meeting of the American Psychological Association and Cornell University, recently. Expressions of anger and fear in more than 1,000 college students were studied by Dr. Stratton in connection with the facts of their physical history. Twenty classes of diseases, including heart trouble, neurasthenia and influenza, were represented. 'There is a difference between the data on students who have always been normally healthy and those who have a disease record,' he stated. 'Individuals who have had disease show a somewhat more intense emotional reaction in anger situations than those who have not had disease. The intensity of fear responses however, does not seem to be different in the two classes of individuals. Men who have disease histories appear to be thrown farther from normal and into readiness for somewhat more intense anger than do women who have had a similar history. And the importance of the different diseases is probably not entirely the same with men and women. Influenza, for example, which thus far has revealed little or no importance for the anger reactions of women, appears to be of considerable importance for the anger reactions of men. Among the questions which should be investigated are: the cumulative effect of several diseases on the emotions of an individual, whether diseases in childhood are more closely linked with emotional differences than diseases in later life, and whether there is some common factor in certain diseases which is closely connected with emotional make-up of the individual, Dr. Stratton said."

HARNESSING GEYSERS IN CALIFORNIA

SEVENTY-FIVE MILES NORTH of San Francisco in Sonoma County is Geyser Canyon, discovered in 1847 by W. B. Elliott, a hunter and trapper, writes Inspector L. E. Grundell of San Francisco in *The Locomotive and Steam Boiler* (Hartford, Conn.). This canyon is about one-half mile long and is full of boiling mineral springs and volcanic vents or fumaroles, from which steam is constantly issuing. A meal can easily be prepared over one of these steam vents. About three years ago J. D. Grant of Healdsburg, a near-by town, conceived the idea of drilling out some of these vents and utilizing the natural steam for commercial use. The writer goes on:

"The Geyser Development Company was organized and three wells were driven under unusual difficulties to depths from 150 to 300 feet, through ground from which steam was issuing in large quantities. Tests of the quantity, temperature, and pressure of the steam obtained indicated that about 1,200 horse-power could be developed from these three wells.

"During the past year four new experimental wells have been drilled by means of a rotary drill similar to the tool used in the oil-fields. The last well opened up, No. 7, just before it was capped projected a jet of steam from an eight-inch-diameter pipe fully 75 feet into the air, as shown in the illustration. When capped it showed a pressure of 220 pounds. Well No. 6, only a hundred feet away, developed a pressure in excess of 300 pounds. In order to limit it to this pressure, the safe working pressure for the casing valves and fittings, a four-inch-diameter escape pipe is provided. Well No. 5 showed a pressure of 250 pounds.

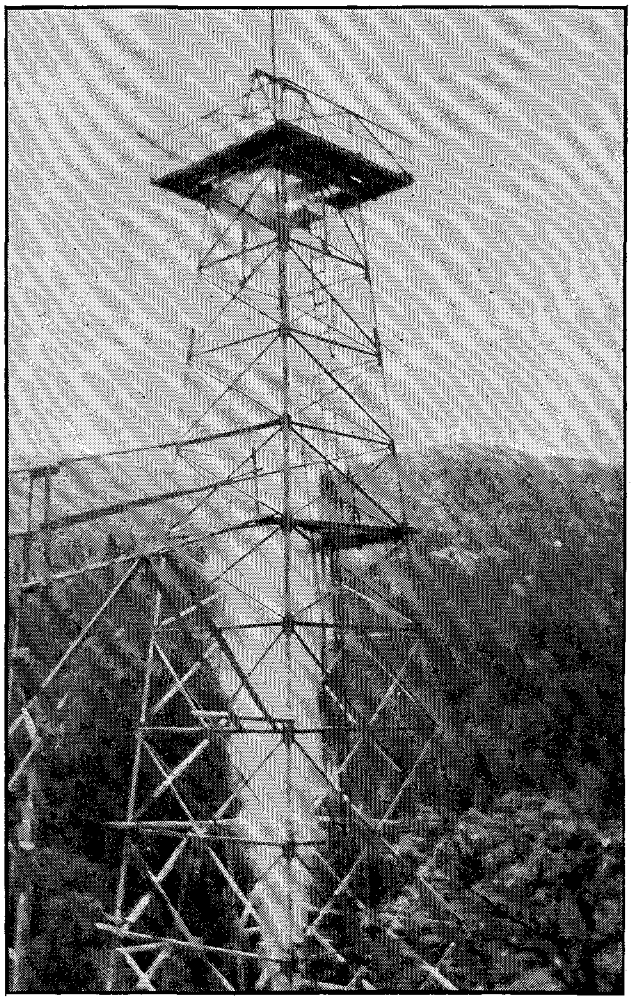
"Utilization has not yet been made of this natural steam except to furnish power and light for furthering the work. A turbo-generator supplies electric power and light for the construction and drilling, and a pump operating under geyser steam-pressure supplies water at a similar pressure for drilling. The experimental work is about completed and plans for a commercial electric generating plant are taking form.

"Tests of this geyser steam reveal about 1½ per cent. of non-condensable gases, which, of course, is objectionable, and in addition a small amount of acid. This latter, however, is said to be so minute that no corrosive effect has been noticed on the casing, valves, or machinery. The quantity of this steam available is naturally an open question, but it is said that no well has shown any falling off in production, regardless of climatic changes or additional drillings. Preparations are now being made to sink two additional wells. A sixteen-inch-diameter casing will be driven down for approximately 20 feet and surrounded by a large concrete foundation. A fifteen-inch-diameter casing will then be carried down the rest of the way and subsequently strengthened by an inside filling of concrete lined with a twelve-inch-diameter casing. To retain the drill in position and advance it, a giant hydraulic jack is used whose capacity is 300 tons.

"Altho this is the first development of the kind in America, Italy is reported to have in operation a plant utilizing 10,000 horse-power of geyser steam, 4,000 of which is furnished by a single well."

RAILWAY RAILS TO BE LONGER—As a further step toward increased economy in the operation of our railroads the American Railway Association has announced that new specifications have been approved by which the length of rails is to be increased to thirty-nine feet. This means an increase of six feet over the rail in present use, altho the weight per yard will continue to be the same. We read in *The Erie Railroad Magazine* (New York):

"By making an increase in the length of the rail there will be a marked saving to the railroads in not only the cost of installation of new rail but also in the maintenance of the railroad track. This increase in the length of the rail from thirty-three feet to thirty-nine feet means a reduction of 16 per cent. in the number of rail joints, while it also will mean a saving of about one-sixth of the total amount of expenditure required for bolts, nuts, joint bars, and spring washers used in connecting rails together. It is estimated that fifty cents out of each dollar spent for track maintenance goes for maintenance of joints, ties and ballast under the point where two rails are joined together. This increase in the length of the rail, therefore, will mean a saving of about 16 per cent. in such expenditures as there will be fewer joints. Surveys have shown that a large number of the breaks and the greatest wear and deterioration in rails occur at the point where they are joined together so that by increasing the length of the rail and reducing the number of such points the chances for accident due to broken rails are reduced. In addition, cars passing over a track constructed of longer rails will move more smoothly than over a track where shorter rails are used, which will result in a saving in the wear and tear on railway equipment."



Courtesy of *The Locomotive and Steam Boiler* (Hartford, Conn.)

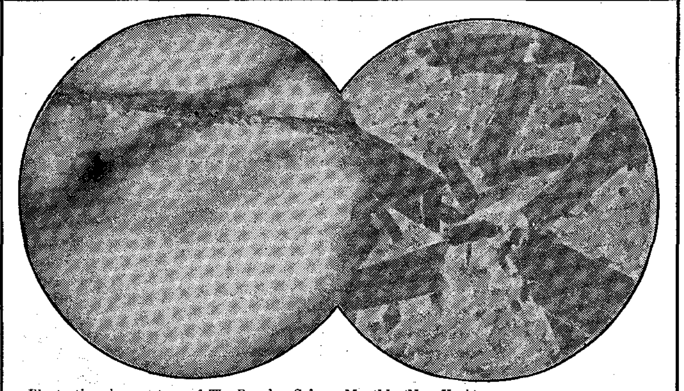
A GEYSER THAT WORKS FOR ITS KEEP

HUGE ALASKAN CRATERS—In exploratory work conducted under the Department of the Interior during the summer of 1925, R. H. Sargent and R. S. Knappen of the Geological Survey discovered a remarkable crater in the southwestern part of the Alaska Peninsula that is nearly as large as the famous Crater Lake in Oregon, we are told in *School Science and Mathematics* (Chicago). We read:

"The work of the Geological Survey party included the mapping of a mountain some 8,000 feet high that had already been reported to be a volcano, but a closer inspection disclosed nestling in the summit of the peak a crater approximately five miles in diameter. The huge bowl was found partly filled with ice and snow, and numerous glaciers occur on its precipitous outer sides, radiating from the crater rim like the spokes of a great wheel. This is believed to be the highest crater in the world of like dimensions. Another crater was discovered about a mile and a half in diameter and a thousand feet deep. The Alaska Peninsula is a region of volcanoes and craters. In 1922 Sargent and W. R. Smith discovered in the same vicinity a mammoth crater which is 6¾ miles in diameter. This crater, which was named Aniakchak, was further studied this year by Mr. Knappen and found to be far more wonderful than had been previously supposed. Many cubic miles of volcanic ash and lava cover the country within a radius of fifteen miles from its center. The interior of the crater affords many interesting studies in volcanology—lava flows, ash cones, dissected volcanic necks, and warm springs, showing that Vulcan, the fire god, is not yet dead."

SLEUTHING IN A LABORATORY

THE THINNEST THREAD may give a clue to the detection of crime when it is examined in the laboratory at New York Police Headquarters, we are told by G. B. Seybold, who writes in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, March), on "How Test Tubes Solve Crimes." For instance, Mr. Seybold goes on to tell, two men, good friends for years, had quarreled. One night one of them, stepping out of his home, saw a man rise near the front porch and disappear around the corner. Under the porch he found a bundle of oil-soaked rags, enclosing a chunk of sulfur. A piece of oily string, with one end around the bundle, had been lighted as a fuse. He goes on:



Illustrations by courtesy of *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York)

TINY CLUES THAT IDENTIFY CRIMINALS

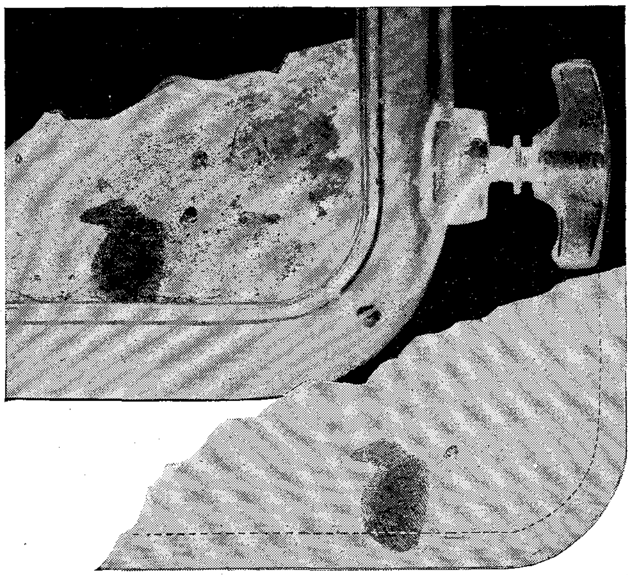
Evidence invisible to the naked eye can now be examined with the powerful new dactyloscope. Above at the left is a single strand of cotton fiber (highly magnified) which was taken from a man's coat and proved his participation in a riot. At the right are magnified bits of sawdust and wood fiber which established a murderer's identity.

"The former friend was suspected, but he offered a good alibi, and the case seemed balked. Twenty years ago it might have been.

"The oil-soaked string was taken to a chemist at Police Headquarters, where experts showed that the fiber in the oil-soaked string was identical with that in string used in the factory where the former friend was employed. Confronted with this amazing evidence, the man confessed.

"At the head of the laboratory is a captain of police, and on his staff is Edward J. Kelley, an expert chemist, who for twelve years has tested the material 'exhibits' in criminal cases. A number of assistant chemists and patrolmen, all trained in some special branch of this work, spend their full time at the bureau. With it is connected the laboratory of Charles E. Waite, where bullets and the barrels of guns are examined to identify the pistol from which a bullet has been fired.

"About three years ago, in an old house on Washington Square, in New York City, a robbery took place that startled the whole country on account of the daring and cruelty of the thieves. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shattuck were locked in a wine closet in the cellar and left to suffocate, while the robbers escaped with jewels.



A FINGER-PRINT THAT CAUGHT A KILLER

A speeding motor-car killed a policeman. The owner of the car said he wasn't in it, but admitted that it was his finger-print on the broken piece of windshield shown in the bottom picture. Then the detective fitted the piece back into the frame, as above, and found that the print extended below the line of the frame (indicated by the dotted line in the lower cut) and must have been made at the time of the accident. Then the driver owned up.

"With the aid of the police, the Shattucks hunted down the ring of criminals, tracking them to Europe, and eventually the entire gang was sent to prison.

"In one of the European crime laboratories, Mr. Shattuck discovered an instrument called a dactyloscope, a microscope of tremendous power, especially designed for examination of criminal evidence. It magnifies finger-prints so powerfully that even the shape of the pores can be examined. The Shattucks presented a dactyloscope to the newly established crime laboratory in New York in appreciation of the work done by the police.

"Late one night last spring a speeding automobile in an outlying district of New York City ran into a police sergeant and killed him. His body was carried two and a half blocks on the front fender, before it dropt to the pavement.

"The car was found abandoned a few blocks from the crime. The owner admitted that it belonged to him, but declared that it had been stolen from in front of his home. Apparently there was nothing to connect him with the dastardly deed.

"In the impact with the policeman, however, the windshield had been smashed, and bits of glass scattered about. On one of these a single finger-print was found.

"Under the dactyloscope, this finger-print was found to be that of the owner of the car. Undaunted, the owner exclaimed: 'What's that? A man gets his finger-print on the windshield of his own automobile! Of course it's my print.'

"Unconvinced by the man's poise, a detective fitted the broken glass into the frame of the windshield. The finger-print was seen to extend beyond the bevel of the glass, to the edge covered by the frame. The print could only have been left there after the broken glass had been pulled out of the frame. This was such conclusive evidence that the owner had been with the car after the accident, that the man dropt his bluff and pleaded guilty.

"With nothing but a single thread to guide him, an expert detective has been known to point to the guilty man. Some time ago a strike was in progress at a garment factory. On several successive nights some one succeeded in getting into the building and caused great damage by throwing acid on bolts of silk. Eventually the police caught a former workman in the factory, but released him when he gave a satisfactory reason for his presence.

"An observant officer, however, had noticed a small hole in one of the workman's trouser legs. He made a careful survey where the destroyed silk had been piled. On a nail he found three tiny wool fibers. A laboratory examination showed they were identical with the material in the workman's trousers. Thus three threads helped send that workman for a long visit to the penitentiary.

"Dust too fine to be observed with the human eye can provide a solution for crime. In one instance the coat of a murder suspect was beaten in a dustproof bag and cleaned with a vacuum cleaner. Examination of the powdery dust showed that it had come from the floor of the factory where the victim was killed.

"To-day a group of detectives goes out on every murder case. Before anything is disturbed, a photographer, using a camera with a special lens that takes in every detail of the room, photographs the scene of the crime. Thus at any time afterward the exact details of the scene can be studied for clues.

"In addition to the photographs, the detectives plan to have sketches made. These will be drawn with a number of angular measurements, using a scale based on the metric system. They will record the position of the body and its relation to other objects in the room.

"A photo-micrographic camera photographing the infinitesimal is used to identify internal structure, such as crystals in drugs. For things so small that waves of ordinary light are too long to record them on a photographic plate, a camera using ultra-violet light will be used.

"Plaster casts and wax impressions are taken of footprints and automobile tracks, so that these may be kept as permanent records.

"Among the many instruments used by the chemists of the bureau is a Duboscq colorimeter, employed for examining blood. This instrument not only shows whether there is any blood in a stain, but also the exact quantity, without injuring the article examined. A speck of blood is sufficient for examination in the colorimeter. Even minute specks of blood hardened under a finger-nail may be enough to accuse a man of murder.

"Chemical examination is playing an increasingly important part in modern methods of detection. A thief who not long ago terrified residents in a suburban section of New York worked on a system. He would rob a row of houses in one block one night, go off to another section the next night, and on the third return to work in the first district where he had left off. Everywhere he went he dropt old-fashioned sulfur matches which strike noiselessly.

THE DACTYLOSCOPE TRAPS A CHECK RAISER

By showing the joints between the old and new lines where a figure 7 was converted into a 9 on a bank check.

"A close watch was put on the neighborhood where he was next scheduled to appear. A suspect was seized and questioned. Altho he protested his innocence, in his pockets were found sulfur matches which analysis showed were of the same kind left in the trail of the robberies. A bunch of pawn-tickets confirmed the evidence that brought conviction.

"Hundreds of suspected poisons are examined in the laboratory. Mr. Kelley, chief chemist, tells this story:

"'Some years ago a Brooklyn fruit dealer found that one after another of his horses died for no apparent reason. The dealer naturally suspected his competitors who might have a grudge against him, and these simmered down to two; but they never came near his place.

"'In desperation the dealer appealed to us, and a close watch was set on the barn. One day the guard noticed a boy about sixteen years old hanging around the stable. He answered questions satisfactorily, and, when his pockets were searched, nothing was found in them beside the usual clutter, except an apple cut in two, one-half in each hip pocket.

"'Now, while it's not unusual to find an apple in a boy's pocket, it was queer to find it cut. The apple was sent to us, and we found that it contained yellow phosphorus, one of the deadliest poisons known. Examination showed the same poison in the stomachs of the dead horses. Confronted with this evidence, the boy confessed that one of the fruit dealer's competitors had hired him to feed the horses poisoned apples. It was a clear case, and we got a conviction.

"'We had a case not long ago,' continued Mr. Kelley, telling of another poison incident, 'of a couple who weren't getting along very well. Suddenly the husband developed a stingy streak. He began to ration his wife, especially on sugar. Each morning before going to work, he would set out a certain amount of sugar for the day, telling her that she had to be content with that ration.

"'The wife began to feel ill, but the doctor could find nothing seriously wrong. He suspected indigestion. But the woman's suspicions had been aroused, and she set aside her allotments of sugar for a week. She came to court with the little sacks labeled 'Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday' and so on. 'Is this sugar,' she demanded, 'or is it something queer?' We found that the week's ration contained enough bichloride of mercury to kill a horse. In the husband's effects a bottle containing the same poison was found, and this was enough to force a confession.'"

Laundrymen help to solve crime-mysteries, we are told, by giving their private marks used on linen. These have been the doom of many a criminal. About a year ago a veteran safe-blower picked up a seventeen-year-old boy in Seattle and with him began one of the most remarkable cross-country automobile tours of which the police have record. Their trail streaked across the Northern States. Then—

"At Buffalo the safeblowing stopt, and one day in Brooklyn, New York, the boy was caught. At first he refused to speak of his partner. But his acute dissatisfaction over the division of the spoils eventually led him to divulge the name of the older man.

"The safeblower had skipt town, and even the boy had no idea where he had gone. He seemed to have dropt out of existence. In his room, when he fled, he had left an old discarded shirt. On the neckband was a typical Chinese laundry mark. Checking this on a list, the laundry was located.

"The detectives figured that there was a chance in a thousand that the man might have had some linen in the laundry and would return for it. The old Chinaman kept no records of names or addresses, but trusted only to his memory. A close watch was set up at the laundry, and several weeks after the boy was caught, the safeblower came in for his laundry, and was captured.

"The bureau is endeavoring to make the police realize the importance of sending in trivial objects found on the scene of the crime. It is hard for the average policeman to realize that a hairpin or broken comb or grease spot may now become powerful instruments to convict.

"Later on, the officials plan to send experts and an emergency kit, with some of the more important instruments, directly to the scene of the crime, along with the photographer and finger-print expert. The criminal of the future will have no easy task to plan his perfect crime."

PLANT DISEASES AND PESTS SPREAD BY AUTOS—The accommodating auto tourist is too free about giving strangers a lift when he knows nothing about their character. Sometimes he finds this out to his own cost, when his invited traveling companion turns on him and robs him; sometimes he is merely carrying a "bad egg" from one "job" to another. How the army of auto tourists have increased the danger from robbers of another sort by offering facilities for the spread of plant diseases and insect pests was told recently before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Kansas City by Dr. S. B. Fracker, State entomologist of Wisconsin. We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

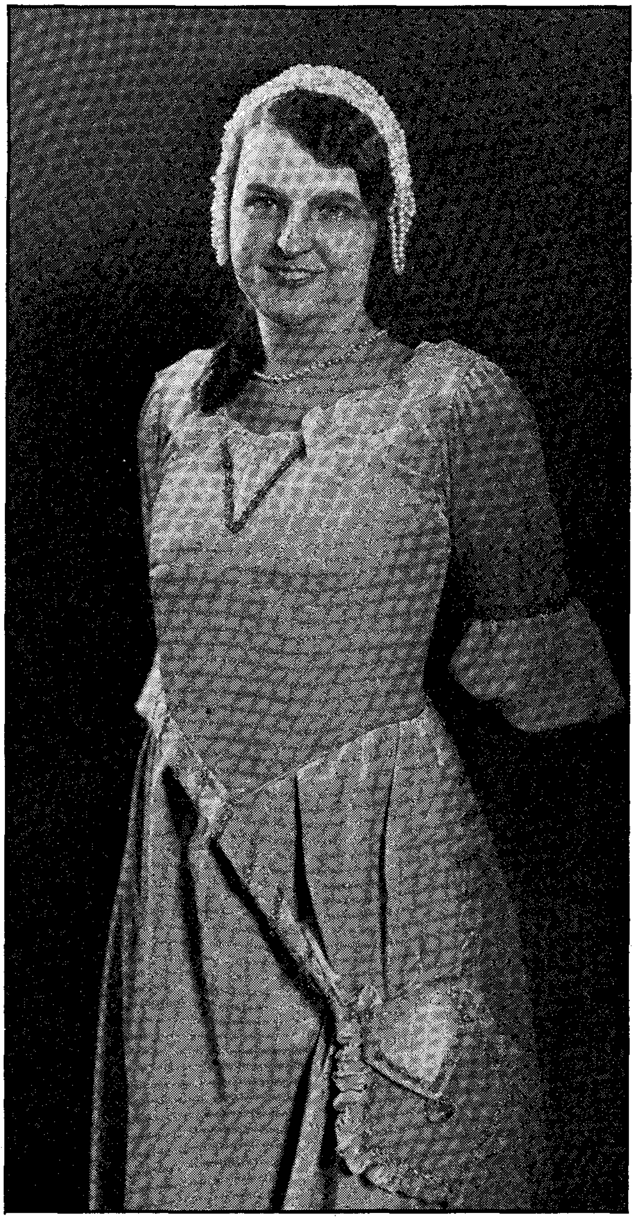
"When the tourist hosts began to stream through Wisconsin a few years ago, carrying home young trees and bushes to plant, Dr. Fracker stated, it was realized at once that such forest diseases and pests as white pine blister rust, the jack-pine tussock moth, the spruce budworm, and several others, might easily greatly increase their range and therefore the amount of damage they could do. Rules forbidding the transportation of plants in this manner were passed, but could not be effectively enforced, until a very simple educational scheme was hit upon. Huge signboards were erected with the inscription in six-inch letters: 'Transporting trees and plants prohibited by law. Inspection required to prevent the spread of insect pests and plant diseases.' These notices attracted instant attention and discussion, and the work of the conservation wardens in stopping and searching cars for diseased plants has been cut practically to nothing."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE NEW PRIMA DONNA—MARION TALLEY

WITH THE PUBLIC set upon a début that would out-Patti the famous Adelina, Marion Talley sustained an ordeal that might have broken a more sensitive child. Patti won at seventeen a hearing as opera star; Talley is nineteen, but the conditions are immensely more exacting to-day, with "publicity" doing its utmost, and a critical fraternity ready to discount in one column most of what is said in another by news-mongering reporters. But the two Missourian towns, Kansas City or Nevada—whichever should win the fight of having produced a great prima donna—have reason for congratulation. Miss Talley sang *Gilda* at the Metropolitan at the age of nineteen, a greater house than Caruso's best acclaimed her, and on the morning after the critics admitted that a new star of the first magnitude had swum into our ken, only its place in its orbit was so distant that five years would be needed before it shone upon us with its full brilliance. What the crowded opera house thought of her is evidenced by the twenty calls before the curtain at the end of the performance, by frequent bursts of applause, the "Caro Nome," of course, being the chief incentive. The house within, supplemented with a large and devoted delegation from the home town, Kansas City, was more than outnumbered by the disappointed crowd without, for which there was not even standing room. "Standees" took their places by noon, sitting on stools or boxes, gray-haired women of seventy as well as young girls, who, perhaps, craved for themselves the young singer's good fortune, all waiting till 7:30 for the privilege of paying to stand throughout the performance. As the reporter for *The World* gives the picture:



Wide World photograph

IS SHE THE "RED GRANGE" OF OPERA?

"What element, what feature," asks the New York *Times*, discussing the Metropolitan début of Marion Talley, "was lacking on Wednesday evening to establish the triumph of American art, American girlhood, American loyalty, American advertising?"

"Little Marion Talley of Kansas City won a triumph in the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Nineteen years old, she was the youngest American ever to make her début on that stage.

"Marion did what every American girl with a voice will always dream of doing.

"Without the heartbreak and slow grind of other singers, toiling up to the glittering 'Met' through obscure stage-doors in Italy and elsewhere, Miss Talley marched direct from Convention Hall in Kansas City to the envied stage beneath the Diamond Horseshoe.

"After her first big aria she took eleven curtain calls. If she did not win all hearts with the brilliancy of her voice alone, at least she won by her girlish charm and surety. Into the 'Met' crowded 4,100 persons. Members of the Metropolitan Opera Company stood in the stifling aisles. Outside 5,000 persons were turned away.

"As 'Rigoletto' ended, Miss Talley was called before the curtain twenty times, four times alone, with Otto H. Kahn leading the applause from the directors' box.

"When Gatti-Casazza was hunted out and asked if he was pleased, his face lit up and he exclaimed:

"'*Si, si. Magnifico!*'"

The critical brethren are supposed to sit with an air of "touch me if you can." But now there is an evident wish in all the leading notices to do her the fullest justice. What is said by Mr. Downes of *The Times* is practically concurred in by Mr. Gilman of *The Herald Tribune* and Mr. Chotzinoff of *The World*, Mr. Henderson of the *Sun*, Mr. Morris of the *Evening World*, and others. There is a mingling of praise with blame; the blame seems to be laid on other shoulders than Miss Talley's. Writes Mr. Downes:

"Miss Talley, precipitated at the age of nineteen, and with virtually no previous experience, upon one of the most famous operatic stages in the world, has not at present the artistic knowledge to make the most of her gifts. This is not unnatural. The wisdom of the aforesaid precipitation may be discust better at another occasion, and after Miss Talley has appeared a second time in a second rôle. But it is evident that in her the Metropolitan has found some real material. The wonder is not that last night she showed her immaturities and certain technical deficiencies. The fact highly creditable to her abilities is that she kept her head, interpreted as a rule with simplicity, intelligence and musical quality, and thus passed an unusually trying ordeal.

"The question of her future is the question of her capacity for development and self-criticism. She is said already to have refused the advice of eminent teachers and gone her own way. This is a proceeding characteristic either of thoughtless or unusually clear-sighted, purposeful individuals. Miss Talley has much to accomplish. The vocal tone last night had at times a paleness, a lack of color and carrying power consequent upon insufficient breath support. Such a condition is explicable on the grounds of nervousness and inexperience of a great stage, but also on those of insufficient preparation. The voice, however, is well-placed and has no bad habits or distortions, such as often occur with even very young singers.

"If there is need of finish, better control of resonance and other important, indeed indispensable things, there is also the sense of a voice that functions in a fundamentally normal and natural manner, and an instinct for vocalism. These are important and valuable attributes. Defects such as we have mentioned came and went. There were also passages in the upper register, a register normally agile and clear in quality, that inclined to hardness, and high staccato passages that were tight and a little pinched."

Speaking of youthful débuts, Mr. Henderson of *The Sun* brings forward a long historical array:

"Grisi and Malibran made their débuts at seventeen, and Pasta at eighteen. Patti appeared at sixteen, Lehmann at seventeen, Jenny Lind and Paulina Lucca at eighteen, Materna, Calvé and Farrar at nineteen, and Destinn at twenty. Among men Lablache, the most famous of buffo basses, emerged at eighteen, Rubini and Chaliapin at nineteen, Ruffo and Caruso at twenty. It is possible to show the true metal early in life."

Olga Samaroff, critic of the New York *Evening Post*, cites another parallel, and adds some very sympathetic comment:

"Dates are not my strong point, but I think it was in 1901 that I witnessed a similar event, when the nineteen-year-old Geraldine Farrar appeared for the first time at the Berlin Royal Opera.

"There was no delegation from Melrose, Massachusetts, (indeed, I wonder if Melrose could fill a whole train), but the American colony in Berlin was greatly excited. The Talley and Farrar voices are, of course, entirely different types, but in youth, charm, instinctive talent and a born theater sense, I found much in Miss Talley last night to remind me of Farrar at the same age. The analogy might also be applied to the vocal uncertainties which provided the reverse of the medal in both cases.

"Miss Talley's voice with all its natural beauty, sweetness and extended range is not powerful. She has her coloratura department naturally under control, but the long melodic lines last night were tremulous and lacking in the sustained power which even in early youth can be achieved through real mastery. If it is true that Miss Talley determined there was no one who could teach her anything, she made a very grave mistake.

"If she had shared with Dusolina Giannini the advantage of developing under Madame Sembrich's wise guidance, or, if she had learned at the same source as Maria Ivogun or Rethberg those things which would have given her real mastery of her means, there would be a different story to tell to-day. As it is, all I can honestly say is that I believe her to be a big talent capable of development into a remarkable singer. Already she is an instinctively charming operatic actress. The test of the 'Caro Nome' showed her brilliant coloratura possibilities. Her audience and her colleagues on the stage were warm and kindly, and there were innumerable curtain calls brought about by an applause in which New York shared quite as much as Kansas City or those legendary promoters of enthusiasm who are said to lurk in the shadowy corners of the Metropolitan.

"Regarding the wisdom of giving such importance to a very young and obviously immature singer, I am not so sure it is entirely to be condemned in itself. We used to leave the artistic beginnings of our young talent to European opera houses. It is not bad to give them a chance at home, and, inasmuch as we have no small opera houses where they can get experience, Chicago and the Metropolitan are the only possibilities in this country."

The Times gives a bit of autobiography that will be read with interest:

"I have had so many inquiries by telephone and mail regarding my training," said she, "that I feel I should state the simple facts. My first teacher was John R. Jones, a well-known chorus master of Kansas City. Then I studied with Ottley Cranston, also of that city. Later I coached with Frank Laforge in New York, and after that for a few months with Salvatore Avitabile.

"Then I spent a year in Europe, studying Italian and French, during which time I worked up a number of rôles with different professional coaches. Since joining the Metropolitan I have worked with no one outside the opera company. Assistant Conductors Dellera in the Italian operas and Pellatier in the French operas have been constant instructors musically. I am also much indebted to Mr. Serafin for his sympathetic aid and advice. As for my stage training, that I owe entirely to Mr. von Wymetal, to whom I am deeply grateful."

WHO IS A "WHO"?

WHAT IS THE MAGIC of printed words and those who wield them? To be able to write a poem or even a "piece" for the newspapers fills a certain craving that almost nothing else can do. So those whose business or pleasure or art is with words bulk in an abnormal importance in the general mind. What else can explain the immense preponderance of "literary" figures in "Who's Who," that book to which we turn for light upon our contemporaries. But the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* is out of patience with its fellow citizen because of its neglect of the non-lettered, particularly the men of business and the men of sport. Listen to this:

"The other day we had occasion to look up John Hertz in 'Who's Who.' He wasn't there.

"We closed the book—and pondered. Here is a biographical volume claiming to 'represent, as nearly as possible, the most notable Americans of the time—the leaders of American thought and achievement in all parts of the world'; and yet it hasn't room in its more than 3,700 pages for the name of the man who has revolutionized the taxicab and motor-bus transportation of the country and has made the orange-colored cab a part of the scenery in every sizable town in the land.

"The many merits of 'Who's Who in America' can not obscure the fact that the book falls short of its aim, which is defined as the giving of 'brief, crisp, personal sketches of the most notable living Americans in all parts of the world—the men and women whose position or achievements make them of general interest.' Hardly anything in American life is of greater general interest than sports or business; and yet neither the world of sports nor the world of business is adequately represented in 'Who's Who.'

"Sports, indeed, are utterly ignored. What else can be said in view of the omission of Babe Ruth and Jack Dempsey? It may be contended that Ruth and Dempsey should be excluded because they are professionals; but professionals or not, they are men of the highest general interest.

"But let this objection be admitted. Even so, is there a single possible excuse for the exclusion of the name of William T. Tilden? He is a man of admirable character; he is an amateur; and he is the world's champion player of one of the finest games anybody has ever played—tennis. Tilden is not in 'Who's Who'; and neither is that other man of admirable character, Bobbie Jones, American amateur champion in a game which almost reeks with respectability.

"The American world of sports, then, simply does not exist as far as 'Who's Who' is concerned. Business is treated much better; but business is treated ridiculously as compared to the law, medicine, the clergy, science, scholarship, and the arts—especially the art of writing; for apparently every trumpery writer who has ever issued a trashy book that has had a total circulation of 625 is given an honorable place in 'Who's Who.'"

Some business men, of course, figure in the volume, a book, it must be said, of the greatest service to the worker with words. But "the selection of business men for inclusion," complains *The Journal of Commerce*, "seems to be accomplished in a lazy manner":

"It is easy to get the names of all the important banks and railroads and put the names of their presidents in the book; and this is done. But it is a somewhat harder task to select the important men of the general world of business; and so this part of the work is handled in a remarkably incomplete, lopsided fashion.

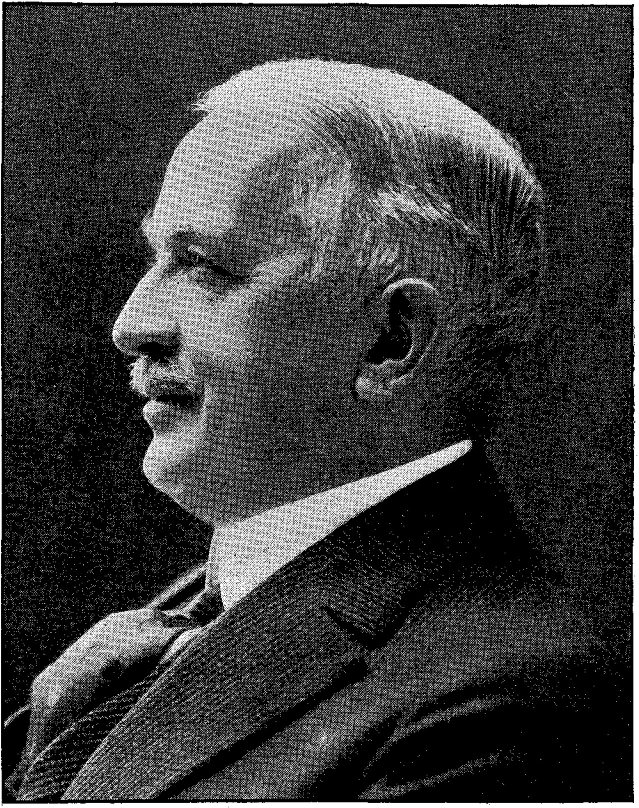
"Thus John Hertz is not in 'Who's Who'; Jesse Livermore, whose very infrequent utterances on the condition of American business have been sufficient to swing the stock market up or down, is not in 'Who's Who'; Arthur Cutten, whose enormous tradings in futures have made him the most important single factor in support of higher prices for grains, is not to be found in 'Who's Who.'

"And so it goes. Jackson K. Dering, one of the most important coal men in the country, who died two or three months ago, is not in 'Who's Who'; nor is that other leading coal man, R. Floyd Clinch, president of the Crerar Clinch Coal Company, president of the Chicago Auditorium Association, and vice-president of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company and the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad Company; nor is Charles M. Kittle, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company; nor is Clayton Mark, whose name is associated with numerous steel enterprises; nor is John W. O'Leary, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"But we can not find that the name of a single college librarian has been omitted."

A PLANTIN MUSEUM FOR AMERICA

THE AMERICAN PRINTER is least served, among artists or artizans, in facilities for consulting the finest examples of his trade output. When we read, as occurred recently, that a "Gutenberg" Bible was sold at auction for $106,000, how many of even masters in the trade of printing are likely ever to see so precious an example of their great art? What we need here, according to Mr. Edward E. Bartlett, is an institution like the Plantin Museum at Amsterdam where treasures of printing could be freely inspected, and copies of them could be circulated. Mr. Bartlett has just issued a beautifully printed volume on "The Typographic Treasures of Europe," in which we read his plea for this country. Our poverty in special lines in the midst of so much riches is startling:



EDWARD E. BARTLETT

Who declares that "the printing profession in America is poorer in illustrative educational examples than is any other of the creative arts."

"In the course of European journeys on typographical missions, it has been my fortune to have access, often of unusual nature, to the great examples of printing that all book-lovers long to see. It would be pleasant, but hardly important, to enlarge on the personal enjoyment derived from these experiences; what I wish to discuss here is the value of the opportunities to me as a printer. From every study of a European collection I have returned better equipped for my profession. As the practical benefits accumulate, I feel more acutely that such study, which should be for every printer, is in fact a privilege limited to the few men able to spend the necessary time abroad. The question is dominant in my mind: 'What can we in America do to give our craftsmen the knowledge and inspiration to be obtained from these examples of the best that the art of book-making has achieved?' It is an abnormal fact that the printing profession in America is poorer in illustrative educational examples than is any other of the creative arts. From the beginning of his studies, the young architect has drawings, photographs and other replicas of every style and of almost every monument of architecture. The painter, the designer and the sculptor, aside from direct access to galleries, are served with reproductions of practically every important example of their art in the world. The young printer in America has none.

"Occasionally an enthusiastic printer reproduces a title-page or other part of a fine book, and circulates it as freely among his colleagues as its cost permits; now and then trade periodicals do the same; once in a long while a printing apprentice may see, and possibly handle, some of the great books themselves, through favor of a public library or a generous private collector; but all these opportunities are so rare that we must dismiss them as negligible for general education. Most of the young men whom we are trying to train never have seen the masterpieces of the art which they are studying, and, as the situation is now, they never will see them. Such reproductions as are issued are not only too few for effective service, but they lack the authority which educational material must have; they do not necessarily represent well-chosen examples of early printing; they are not necessarily good replicas; indeed, while some of our eminent American printers have produced a few really noteworthy specimens, a great proportion of the alleged reproductions are not replicas of the original pages at all, but simply reproductions of previous reproductions, so often repeated that the quality and the very significance of the original masterpiece are quite extinguished.

"All this random material must be dismissed from serious consideration for education; and we must similarly dismiss the few volumes de luxe of reproductions which cost so much that only a few printing establishments can afford to possess them. Yet nothing is so important as a really systematic and authoritative supply of fine examples. For years the printing industry has struggled with the serious problem of training apprentices. Craftsmanship demands inspiration, and inspiration can not be created, tho it can be aided, by training. Its source must be found, as it has been found in every age, in every art and every craft, in the good examples of what has been done by the masters. We must have such examples not only to inspire our young craftsmen, but to inspire young men of the right kind to enter the printing profession. The industry can not advance as art (or in the long run even as industry) if it must depend on haphazard entrance of youngsters who choose printing merely as a good trade and are quite indifferent to its appeal as a creative profession. I think that we have made the mistake of assuming that our students can, if they wish, study the printed masterpieces in the public libraries. It will be well for us to recognize this as a delusion. The collections in American libraries are comparatively small, rarely of sufficient scope, and they are neither intended nor selected for the apprentice in printing; the books are too valuable to be accessible to any except a limited few. So magnificent a collection as the J. Pierpont Morgan Library, which has been given by the present Mr. Morgan to the City of New York, never can be thrown open to general use. We must recognize also that the flow of great early printed books to America has stopt. Europe, which long failed to view its books as national possessions equal in worth to its paintings and sculptures, is no longer indifferent. Europe intends to remain the storehouse of the world's typographical treasures; only the most desperate need could to-day induce a national or State library to part with a single good example; and if, in an isolated case, such a sale were to occur, the price exacted would be enormous; as a matter of fact, the people and their governments are at the point where they are not willing to see even a privately owned example go to a foreign country. This refreshed zeal for protecting a great inheritance is not narrow or selfish. In England, France, Germany, Italy, Holland and Belgium I found an equal zeal for making the treasures useful to the world. Should the American printing industry wish to establish an institution for obtaining replicas to serve the printers on this hemisphere, the libraries and museums of Europe can be counted on for hearty cooperation. There should be such an institution: a museum to serve North America as the Plantin Museum ought to serve Europe; that is, a center at which masterpieces could be freely inspected, and from which copies of them could be circulated, so that the most remote and humble shop might have the opportunity to know and study what our art has accomplished in its great past and, therefore, what we of to-day can and should accomplish.”

THE STRANGLE-HOLD OF “DUMB DORA”

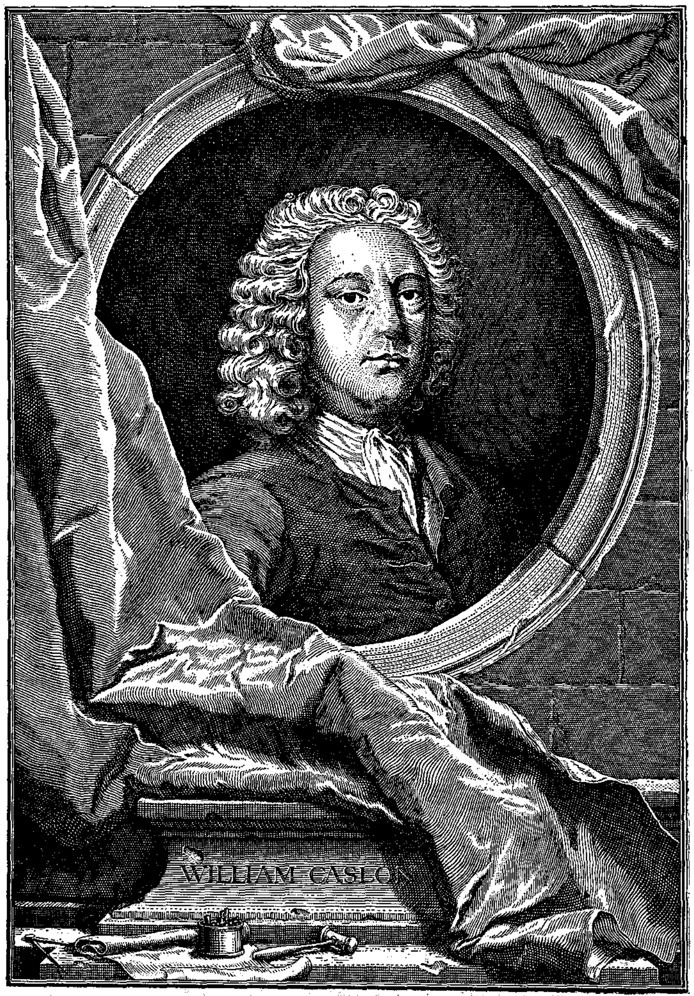
THE PUBLIC IS A “DUMB DORA!” You may recall a German comedian who used to manufacture a “mineral spring” to which patrons flocked in droves, and while he threw in the things that gave the water a nauseous taste, he held his nose and cried, “the public is a —— fool.” Mr. Charles Phelps Cushing is responsible for changing the epithet, and as a free lance in magazine writing he notes that the present “formula” for successful writing is, “what the Dumb Dora likes.” It used to be “the O. Henry kind of story”; then it became “the business-success article,” but no one but John M. Siddall of *The American Magazine*, he seems to think, made a success of that. Then the first tabloid newspaper stumbled upon the “Dumb Dora,” and her wants were discovered. Now, according to Mr. Cushing, she queens it over the movies, the radio, the theater, even music and books. If you don’t know Dora, Mr. Cushing is here in *The Independent* (New York) with an introduction:

“You know Dora now as the prototype of the gum-chewing public, to which her half-wit brother Harry also belongs, tho he is a person of less importance. At first, a mistake in identity which had to be hastily retracted inspired the suggestion that Dora is a stenographer. Shrill protests from thousands of self-respecting stenographers who rushed indignant word to the press that, as a class, they read better literature than the Doras—or even, for the matter, than most of their employers!—settled definitely that the real Dumb Doras of the gum-chewing public—more accurately to be described as the ‘public which chews gum in public’—are filing clerks, accounting-machine operators, errand girls, and hosts of nitwit youngsters who lack the brains to hold down any kind of business job—mere papa’s darlings who haven’t done well in school. The typical Dumb Dora is yet in her teens and grades by Binet tests as having the mentality of a child of twelve or thereabouts. Her only precociousness lies in her appearing to be somewhat oversexed. Psychologists mislead us by their terminology, however, when they speak of Dora’s ‘complexes.’ That term suggests complexity, whereas she is a simple creature—not to say frankly and directly crude.”

If by this time, says Mr. Cushing, you are wondering why a distinct note of bitterness seems to have obtruded itself into this discussion, he will hasten to explain:

“All well and good, so far as I am concerned, that Dora should read what she likes ‘live her own life’ untrammeled, and choose her own favorite brand of evening entertainment. But when she becomes vocal, and thus succeeds, immediately after the capture of the tabloids and the ‘confession magazines,’ in forcing all the movies except a few ‘Westerns’ into serving exclusively her own personal and curious ideas of what constitutes entertainment; when she then takes possession of the rotogravure sections of the newspapers and insists that nothing shall appear there but pictures of movie stars, ‘darling’ babies, ‘cute’ wild animal pets, and bathing beauties in one-piece suits; and when she begins next to demand the exit from popular magazines and Sunday sections of all writers who use words of more than one syl-la-ble and treat topics with which she doesn’t happen to be entranced—then I protest against her tyranny. Since the demands of the market reach our ears early, we of the free-lance tribe are the first to feel her arrogance; but you, as general readers, will be conscious of it soon.

“My irritation at her aggressions started when I first realized that the movies, which furnished me amusement two or three times a week, had gone over to her in a body. She had cowed the producers with a deluge of eloquent letters setting forth her desires. With that same fatal eloquence she had shouted down the objections of her dear old grandmother—known to many of you as the Old Lady from Dubuque—to wild scenes of night life in Broadway cabarets. Not a movie since then have I viewed—except ‘Westerns’—which has not been forced to feature, for Dora’s depraved taste, a ‘big cabaret scene.’ Prohibition very quickly succeeded in putting most of the famous night-life restaurants out of business. The movies, nothing daunted by this, if Dora still insisted upon a Gay White Way, went right on showing pictures of mythical joy lands until the cabarets, more or less modified, timidly began to reappear. Dora had brought them back. For her special delectation shrewd producers turned out endless miles of films about flapper ‘salamanders’ who go unsinged through the fires of white-light temptations, and miles more about unhappy young wives neglected by their busy husbands—misunderstood women who also nearly sin, but ever, by a miracle, escape untainted. And now comes the vogue for girl burglars and kindred heroines from the underworld. All for Dora!



THE PRINCE OF ENGLISH TYPE FOUNDERS

William Caslon’s book, “A Specimen of Printing Types” (1763), is in the library of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass.

“Nearly all the radio-broadcasting stations, pleading eagerly to hear from their audience by ‘applause cards,’ fell easy victims to Dora, that readiest of letter writers. If you doubt it, tune in after she gets home from the first evening movie show, around nine-thirty, and tell me what you hear. From Hell Gate to Golden Gate, from Montreal to Havana, the air is vibrant with Tin Pan Alley jazz. . . .

“The drama, meanwhile, has been paralyzed by her devotion to such a primitive form of comedy as ‘Abie’s Irish Rose,’ a production that well represents Dora’s notion of wit, and by the necessity for catering to her morbid curiosity with melodramas about crooks and ‘kept women.’ Her insidious influence spreads everywhere, burlesquing, cheapening, vulgarizing all that it touches, even things of such inherent beauty as music, dancing, and literature.

“I am frank to confess that I dislike her. In fact, I dread and hate her. And I mean to keep on fighting her until, in mortal battle, she cuts me down—sighing with my last breath for the good old days when Grandma from Dubuque was queen!”

RELIGION·AND·SOCIAL·SERVICE

MEXICO OUTLAWING THE CHURCH

JUST WHEN THE UNITED STATES and Mexico are at loggerheads over the Mexican land and oil laws, Mexico's nationalization of all Church property and expulsion of all foreign priests and clergy stirs up another grave protest against our Southern neighbor. The seriousness of the situation appears when it is noticed that the word "intervention" has crept into the newspapers again and that the Mexican anticlerical legislation has been brought formally to the attention of the House and Ambassador Sheffield. It is conceded that Mexico is legally within her rights in nationalizing the Church in conformity with Federal statutes, but the drastic manner in which it is said the law is being enforced, after remaining so long a dead letter, provokes serious remonstrance. Officials of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have been advised by the State Department, according to a dispatch to the New York *World*, that property acquired in Mexico for religious purposes occupies precisely the same status as that purchased by private individuals and is entitled to the same measure of protection. At a meeting of the Knights of Columbus in Washington, Archbishop Curley of Baltimore protested against the treatment of Catholics in Mexico and urged that representations be made to President Calles. He deplored acts committed against Catholic clergy in Mexico without official utterance from Washington, we read in dispatches, and declared that conditions such as exist in Mexico are the fault of "an inarticulate Catholicism." The attention of the House was drawn to the situation by Representative John J. Boylan, of New York, who has offered a resolution to direct the Secretary of State, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the House with such information as he may have "in respect to the expulsion from Mexico of citizens of the United States on account of their religious belief." Commenting on his resolution, Representative Boylan said, we read in the press:

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

FOR MEXICANS ONLY

The Cathedral of Mexico, which, along with all other churches of all denominations, becomes national property under the Mexican Constitution. Nationalization is being followed by the expulsion of all alien clericals.

> "American Protestant missionaries, Catholic priests and nuns, while engaged in preaching the gospel, have recently been expelled from Mexico under a law providing that only Mexican citizens may act as clergymen and teachers.
>
> "This expulsion has been under way at the very time the Mexican authorities were taking no steps to clean up the gambling hells and vice dens of Tijuana, in which American girls have been mistreated, as in the Peteet case. It is time for the Government to take some action.
>
> "The drive against the priests and ministers violates the deepest instincts of humanity. Even savages have permitted holy men to come among them and live unmolested while preaching the word of God.
>
> "We should not proceed hastily, but it is time for the United States to investigate and act promptly if it should find the facts justify it."

The Mexican Constitution, we read in dispatches, requires that priests and ministers of all denominations shall be native-born Mexican citizens, prohibits any political activity whatever by clericals, forbids Church ownership of real estate or properties, and declares that all such, including land and church buildings, are the property of the nation. Recently the Attorney-General gave directions that the law should be put into effect, and that all priests who are not natives be arrested and deported. Fourteen Spanish priests, we are told, were arrested in Mexico City while the Spanish colony and their Mexican friends were celebrating the arrival of Commander Franco, the Spanish aviator, at Buenos Aires and toasting "Madre Patria." They were taken to Vera Cruz for deportation, and with them went three Irish priests who had been in the country many years. Action was also taken against Catholic schools and asylums. Among the Catholic schools closed, it is said, are some of the most notable institutions in Mexico City. The Rev. J. L. Phillips, president of the People's Institute of Piedras Negras, and seven teachers of the college, which has been supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, accepted the ultimatum, and crossed the Rio Grande into Eagle Pass, Texas. It is reported that the expulsion order is to be rigidly enforced against all priests and ministers throughout the Republic, and that all Church property is to be nationalized. The drastic enforcement of the law raises in some minds the suspicion that anticlerical radicals are at work. In the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the determined move of the Calles administration toward the nationalization of Church property shows a spirit of antagonism toward organized religion. *The Eagle* recalls:

"Nominal nationalization of such property was established by the Constitution of 1857. But in nearly all cases, by governmental acquiescence, the Roman Catholic Church has continued to use its structures for worship. Mexico is essentially a Catholic country, and no government has defied the sentiment of the devotionalists in the past.

"We are quite sure that the domination of radicalism at Mexico City, crystallized in the persecution of priests and seizures of Church vessels and vestments, will weaken Mexico in the high court of world sentiment. A feeling of respect for her autonomy has been more apparent in the American press and among the people than in the actions of the Government in Washington. That feeling was growing. It can not continue to grow in the face of an adverse psychology created by news of what Christendom is bound to regard as outrages on worship and worshipers. President Calles is on the wrong track. Orderly government needs the Church as much as the Church needs orderly government. One has always supplemented the other in civilization's development."

After the social revolution of 1911-20, when generals made barracks of churches and no effort, it is said, was left undone which would destroy traditional respect for the clergy, a reaction set in, notes the New York *Times*, and the Catholic Church recovered some of its influence and claimed privileges long denied it. And at length—

"In Puebla, Michoacan and Jalisco religious schools were reestablished without objection, for to have enforced the law would have been to deny education to the people, so ill-equipped and inefficient were the State schools. Nunneries were restored in Guadalajara and the City of Mexico. The hierarchy even made known its desire to own land and edifices, to maintain charitable institutions and conduct schools and to have the services of foreign priests.

"Public men of liberal tendencies approved. The Constitution of 1917 forbids these things, also the appearance of ministers of religion in the garb of their calling. They must not hold services outside of church buildings, nor solicit funds except in such buildings, nor possess invested funds. They are not allowed to criticize the fundamental laws, nor vote and assemble for political purposes, nor, of course, to hold office. However, these laws have not been strictly enforced. What is apparently now going on in Mexico, with little heed of the consequences, is a violent anticlerical movement under radical instigation."

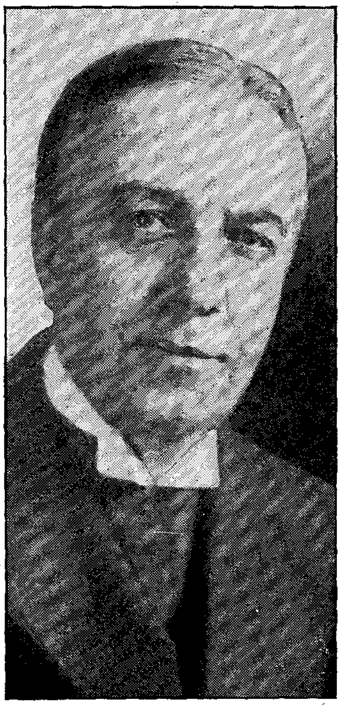
In the opinion of the New York *Herald Tribune*, Mexico's crusade against religious institutions is part and parcel of a general antiforeign sentiment which little recks of ultimate consequences. Reciting past and present aggressions, *The Herald Tribune* observes that the United States would deplore another clash with Mexico, involving occupation of her soil. "But if another one comes, after long forbearance on our side, it can hardly end as inconclusively as did the seizure of Vera Cruz or the Pershing expedition into Chihuahua."

But the Springfield *Republican* is less alarmed over the outlook, and says that Mexico's action in carrying out a constitutional mandate "can hardly be condemned as arbitrary." *The Republican* advises:

"Policies evidently must be adjusted to avoid friction with Mexican nationalism. This is too self-conscious and sensitive an entity just now to accept American ideals and standards unqualified by Mexican custom and tradition. Doubtless the wisest of our educational and religious leaders concerned with the problem are aware of this and are planning accordingly. Eventually, it may be believed, Mexico will accept our neighborly good offices with satisfaction much more readily than it does now; but it will be after a slow process of building up mutual respect and confidence."

WHEN "GOOD SOCIETY" WINKS

PETTING PARTIES AND INTIMACIES common to the night-club and the cabaret, said a New York lawyer in a divorce case recently, should be tolerated as part of the new freedom. It is against just this sort of freedom that an Episcopal Bishop warns his flock, asserting that "liberty has lost its dignity and sense of decency and degenerated into brazen license. To commit the oldest kind of sins the newest kind of ways is the ruling passion of the hour." At the same time the so-called revolt of youth seems to be subsiding, if it ever really existed, and two educators note a cheering improvement in the deportment of youth. It is the older generation which is traipsing along the primrose path and dallying with its dangerous pleasures. In his triennial charge to the clergy, Bishop James E. Freeman, of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington, asserts that marital ties are so loosely effected that they have become the legal sanctions for immoral union. One in every eight marriages is dissolved, he says, and the sanctity of the home is thus imperiled. He declares, as we quote from the Washington *Star:*


CAN YOUTH DISCRIMINATE

Asks Bishop James E. Freeman, of Washington, "when those of mature years and assumed decency show no judgment or discretion?"

"So-called 'good society' winks at indiscretions, and the libertine mingles freely with the chaste and wins the plaudits of the bold adventurer, whose exploits give piquancy and zest to the otherwise colorless inanities of the drawing-room. The youth, reared in such an atmosphere, comes to regard chastity as a cheap and worthless virtue, and gives unbridled rein to his passions. A scandal thus becomes a matter that relieves the tedium of a dull and prosaic existence and lends freshened interest to the news items of the day. Court-rooms, where the most salacious and abandoned recitals of evil living are rehearsed, become as magnets to draw those whose moral obliquity and delinquency find satisfaction in that which is corrupt and foul and putrid.

"The cynic sees in all this the triumph of evil over good and rejoices in the progressive moral depravity of the race. These conditions are reflected in the habits and customs of the hour. They are not restricted to limited areas nor confined to an abandoned minority. They invade every domain and know no limitations or bounds. Why should they, when homes of accepted decency and refinement open their gates to the pure and the impure, to things of good report and evil report? How shall youth discriminate when those of mature years and assumed decency show no judgment or discretion? When the pace is so swift that it undermines the physical shall we be amazed when the moral discloses weakness and decay?"

The Bishop's wrath is visited also upon much of our literature because it is "freely and flagrantly exploiting the lowest and coarsest in life, garnishing it with the most insidious if fascinating forms of expression." And, asks the Bishop:

"Can a brief weekly hour of worship cleanse hearts and minds that have been filled for six days with the unwholesome and the unclean? Can any religion, Christian or other, have any appeal for those who have felt and responded readily to the call of the world, the flesh and the devil? There can be no Sunday for such, no day of hallowed associations, with reverence and worship and soul culture. In the face of such conditions the Church may issue its call, but it will not be heeded. It may employ every artifice, but it will have no adequate answer. One wonders if we have come upon a time when the Church has no message, no voice that will be heard! Yes, one wonders at its silence and indifference, and now and again is amazed at its acceptance of a situation it seems either powerless or unwilling to boldly attack.

"When we come to study fairly and without bias the attitude of the Church, what do we find? Among other things we

> discover the loss of definiteness of teaching, issuing in relaxed ideals. For a generation the Church has been in the process of retreating and receding from one position to another, until it is difficult to know what its reasonable and sound and logical stand is on any question affecting conduct and belief. A spirit of compromise has seemed to seize it. This, with individualistic conceits and consequent loss of authority, has so diluted its message that the people themselves are confused and bewildered. Accommodation to local conditions and a conveniently flexible standard, easily adapted to varying needs, have characterized much of its ministry.
>
> "Once we frowned on indulgences, but too often they are granted to-day, and from unworthy motives. The practise of religion has been made so easy, and its word of authority so colorless, that to the reflective it makes no appeal. We have largely substituted systems and forms and organizations for deep-seated, life-controlling religious convictions. A so-called 'comfortable gospel' is out of consonance with that given to men by Jesus Christ.
>
> "At such a time as the present the very security of the Church as an institution is imperiled, and no undue conceit or assurance can save it from loss of prestige and power. The demand for more and better preaching is urgently recognized. The hour has struck for an aggressive crusade for Christ and His Church."

Turning now for a moment to the younger generation, which is charged with having committed all the sins in the category and inventing new ones, and with being in a condition of revolt against all the accepted standards, Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York University, finds it much better than it has been painted. In his annual report, quoted in the metropolitan press, he declares distorted facts cause much of the talk regarding the so-called prevalence of "juvenile foolishness." "The public is daily made familiar with the frivolous fringe of American college life in general," the Chancellor writes. "Much is reported in the press concerning class riots, pocket flasks, joy-riding, and all manner of juvenile foolishness." In reality, finds Dr. Brown,

> "Much of this is sheer exaggeration or distortion. Whatever there is in it of literal truth affects but a small percentage of the student body of a great urban university, and over against it there is a constant pressure, not only of faculty teaching and discipline, but of wholesome student opinion and influence.
>
> "The morale of the college is responsive to the morale of the community. Nevertheless, the community has a right to expect that the prevailing tone of the college shall be appreciably above the prevailing tone of its environment; not enough above it for complacent condescension, but enough, let us say, to stiffen up the general average.
>
> "New York University, like other universities, is working in this direction. The good sense, good taste and good purpose that is abroad in the student body is one chief means to this end."

Not only is the younger generation once more all right, but, in the opinion of Dr. Charles H. Vosburgh, principal of the Jamaica High School, New York, it is setting an example for its elders. Dr. Vosburgh hasn't always felt this way about the younger generation, we read in the New York *World.* Beginning in 1922, and continuing through last winter, he says, as he is quoted in *The World,* he noticed a breaking down in the school's traditional discipline. Students began to go out on late, wet and indiscriminate parties, one of which was the subject of general public criticism, and school work suffered. Dr. Vosburgh thinks that no one knows what caused that letting down of discipline. "You can not put your finger on anything specific, you can only form your own impression of the reason," he says, and goes on:

> "My own personal opinion is that the general disregard of the Volstead Law by parents was the largest factor. I don't believe you can expect children who see their parents continuously doing something which is against the law to have any great amount of respect for the rules of their school.
>
> "The place where the change of heart was shown up most clearly is in the students' marks. For the last two or three years only about 65 per cent. of the students passed their course in economics. This year 90 per cent. passed.
>
> "Here again it is difficult to put your finger on the exact thing which has brought about this change. It's my belief that the students have begun to see that the standards of conduct they copied from their elders and substituted during the last three years for the old traditional standards of the school are not good enough.
>
> "The boys and girls now are building up their own fresh standards of conduct. What they will be like, no one can say. But I am convinced they won't be like the standards of what we have been calling the jazz era."

SCIENCE SUPPORTING RELIGION

SO FAR FROM HAVING his religious beliefs deadened by his studies in science, Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, appears like a man of quickened faith in his appeal for religious instruction in the public schools. In an address at a recent weekly non-partizan discussion at the National Republican Club, New York City, Professor Osborn says, as he is quoted in the press, that "religion and science will unite to control the future of mankind," adding that it would be "a simplified religion and a reverent science." He declares himself a strong advocate of teaching religion in the public schools—"religion of the kind which has been abolished because of purely theological differences, not because of its inherent lack of force in education." As a man of science, he says: "I am not tongue-tied by adherence to any denomination, creed, or dogma; I am free to speak from the scientific standpoint, whatever may be my personal opinions and principles." And he exercises his freedom to say this:

> "I would like to see all the religious men of this great city of 6,000,000 souls, of this great country of 100,000,000 souls, get together and agree upon a simple, elemental and more or less primeval teaching of religion, in which all men, except those who persuade themselves that they are atheists, agree. The Hebrews have a rich gift to offer in the Ten Commandments which no man can refuse.
>
> "Why not brand upon the minds and the hearts of our boys and girls such elemental imperatives as 'Thou shalt not kill,' 'Thou shalt not steal,' 'Thou shalt not commit adultery,' 'Thou shalt not bear false witness,' imperatives of all human experiences? Let the Old Testament contribute great adages on the training of youth, on purity of living; adages which are built into the very foundations of the Republic.
>
> "Let the Christians contribute the Lord's Prayer, in which in a few words all religion is summed up; the Sermon on the Mount, adapted to the pastoral or village life of man, or passages from the teachings of St. Paul and other missionaries, perfectly adapted to the virtues and vices, the strivings and the failures of a municipal life like ours.
>
> "These historic elements of religion, carved out of thousands of years of hard human experience, are easily imprest on the hearts and minds of the young; they teach the young soul to recoil with abhorrence from the deeds which are lightly headlined in our daily press, lightly treated on the stage and in the movies, as if they were of the very smallest, instead of the very greatest, concern to the future of mankind."

But there are those who do not hold morals and religion akin, and more who believe, and with reason, that religion and education represent two entirely different fields of activity and should not be mixed, replies the Cincinnati *Enquirer.* Furthermore, asks this paper,

> "Why should it be necessary to take religion, in any form or expression, into the schools? What are churches for, and, more important, what are homes for, if not to inculcate the things deemed to be spiritually essential?
>
> "It may be true that the movies, the theater, the press, the automobile and other things are corrupting the youth of the nation, as Dr. Osborn intimates, but, if this be true, Scriptural teaching in the schools, however diluted, will not save them. If the home and the Church have lost their influence for good, for regeneration of and perpetuation of morality and religious living, then the nation is in a bad way. It is not to be believed that they have lost their force and power for good. Let them prove it. The schools of the nation, generally speaking, are quite what they should be. Let them alone."

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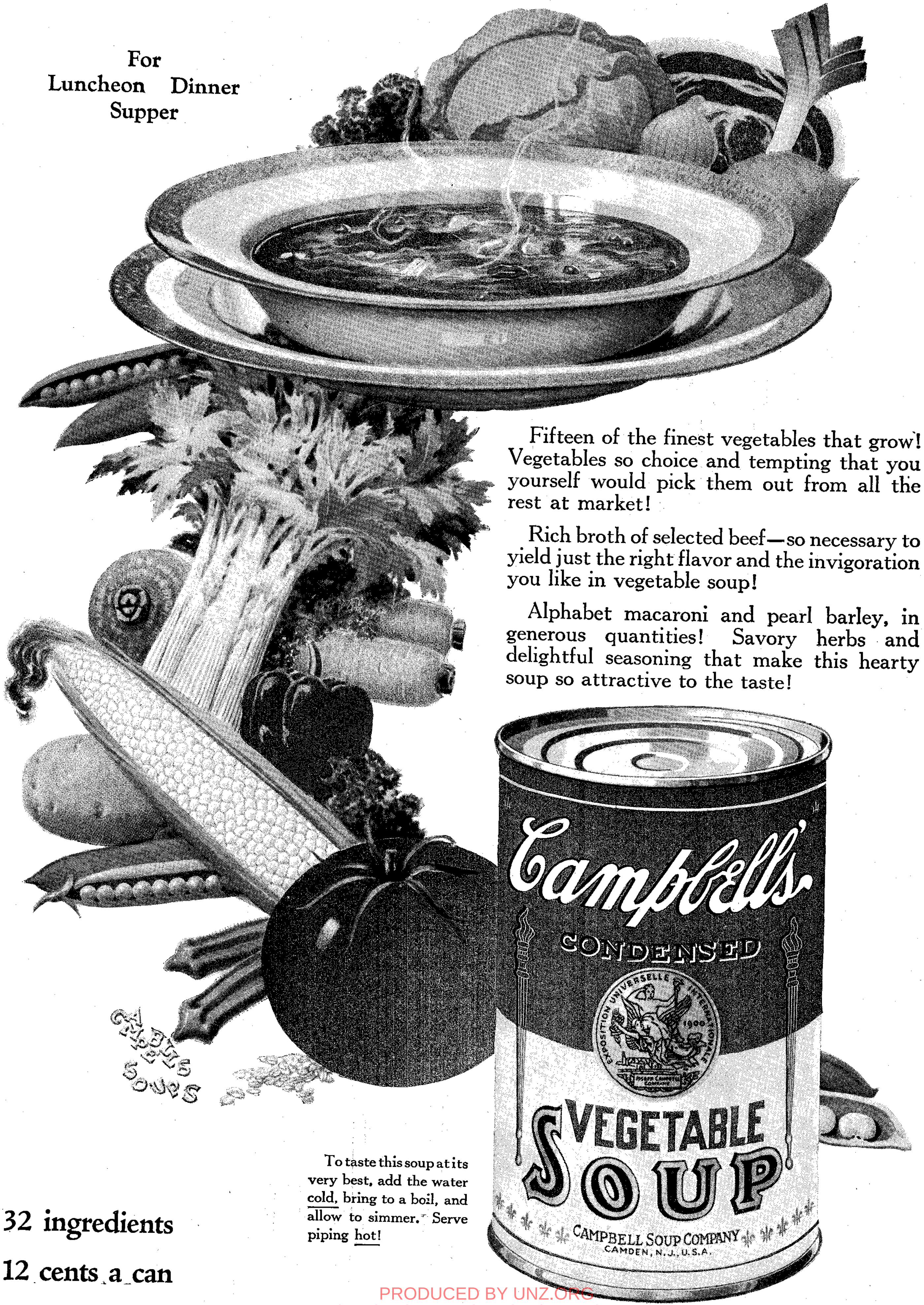
Supper


Alphabet Soups
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CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE 1900
VEGETABLE SOUP
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Alphabet macaroni and pearl barley, in generous quantities! Savory herbs and delightful seasoning that make this hearty soup so attractive to the taste!

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32 ingredients

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

IN *The Canadian Bookman* (Toronto) we find a new voice speaking. For introduction we quote the editor's note: "*Canadian Bookman* takes pleasure in introducing another member of the famous Roberts family—Miss Gostwick Roberts, daughter of Theodore Goodridge Roberts." This is a spring poem which has in it an authentic smell of the woods.

THE TRYST

BY GOSTWICK ROBERTS

I've a tryst with Spring today
Where the hills are white and round;
To him I'll go in green array,
For him I'll wear my hair unbound,
Knowing there is no better way
To steal a vagrant's heart away.

I've a tryst beneath a tree
Where the leaves are like cold birds,
Where the young Spring waits for me.
He has eyes like blue wood smoke,
Rain-wet hair, and full wind-cloak,
And a heart as free of grief
As a pixie or a leaf.

I shall love him when we greet
For his lips are cedar sweet,
And the prints of his light feet
Are bluest pools . . . Ruff-feathered birds,
That sit like winter leaves, will swing
From willow twigs again and sing
When I keep tryst with Spring.

Farm and Fireside (New York) also presents us a spring song that is consonant with the facts of which it deals. City poets may write the other kind.

SURE SIGNS

BY FLORA WILLIAMS

The old barn needs some shingles,
  The old house needs some paint,
The front porch steps are broken,
  A hinge is off the gate.

The ol' man's gone a-fishin',
  The carpet's on the line,
The hired girl's a-leavin',
  An' jest house-cleanin' time.

Ann's flirtin' with the butcher,
  An' Bud won't do a thing,
The baby has the colic—
  Don't talk to me of spring!

POETRY was long ago abandoned by Mr. Symons for criticism, but *The Saturday Review* (London) shows us he has not forgotten the lyric touch.

WHY ARE YOU KIND?

BY ARTHUR SYMONS

Why are you kind to me now,
You who were once so unkind?
I will tell you why you are kind to me now.

Now you have taken away
All that I had, you are kind;
You have taken the dreams of my heart away.

I had nothing, only my dreams,
You have found them, hid in my heart,
You have taken nothing, only my dreams.

You are kind to me now I am poor,
I have nothing left in my heart,
You are kind to me only because I am poor.

THE contrast between indoors and out is caught here in a domestic picture furnished by *The Sunset Magazine* (San Francisco):

WILD HONEY

BY WILLIAM A. BREWER, JR.

I look with proper pride upon the shelf
With all those jars of honey you yourself
Have raised and raped from your tame docile bees
(Their neat white hives are ranged beneath the trees);
I scan their labels, orderly and neat,
And praise you with my husbandly deceit;
I see you've apple, clover, orange there
And apricot, and thyme, and prune and pear—
All the tame flavors that the bees distill—
But where's wild honey from the sage-tipped hill?

Who once has known that racy tang of wild
Can never more content himself with mild
Tame flavors of the ordered orchard trees,
Distilled by docile, ordered household bees.
Wild honey has the incense of the glen,
Lurid and vivid to the hearts of men;
The crunch of brambles, scent of oak and pine,
Thorns of wild berries, musk of woodland wine—
Oh, can't you crowd your honey-shelf until
You add wild honey from the sage-tipped hill?

MR. COLUM gives us a picture of a changing mode of life in man, and in nature, and suggestions of relative sacrifice. It is in *The Forge* (Chicago).

SANDALWOOD

BY PADRAIC COLUM

Sandalwood, you say, and in your thought it rhymes
With Tyre and Solomon; to me it rhymes
With places bare upon Pacific mountains
With spaces empty in the minds of men!

Sandalwood!
The Kings of Hawaii call out their men;
The men go up the mountains in files;
Hands that knew only the stone axe now wield the iron axe:
The sandalwood trees go down.

More sandalwood is called for:
The men who hunt the whale will buy sandalwood;
The Kings would change canoes for ships.
Men come down from the mountains carrying sandalwood upon their backs;
More men and more are levied;
They go up the mountains in files; they leave their taro-patches so that famine comes down on the land.

But this sandalwood grows upon other trees, a parasite;
It needs a growing thing to grow upon;
Its seed and its soil are not enough for it.

Too greedy are the Kings,
Too eager are the men who hunt the whale to sail to Canton with fragrant woods to make shrines for the Buddhas,
Too sharp is the iron axe!

Now nothing will ever bring together again
The spores and the alien sap that would nourish them,
The trees and the trees they would plant themselves upon:
Like the myths of peoples,
Like the faiths of peoples,
Like the speech of peoples,
Like the ancient creation chants,
The sandalwood is gone—
A fragrance in shrines—
But the trees will never grow again!

THIS poem was awarded first prize in a poem contest conducted by the Boston *Chronicle*. Mr. Miller is pastor of St. Mark's Church in Boston, and his is a keen analysis of the black and white problem.

JIM CROW CAR

BY CLIFFORD L. MILLER

"The delight of the devil
When he wishes to mock
The Democracy of America.
So you run the track to humiliate me,
As I'm not white,
Until I feel
I'm one with the jackal of the jungle.
My soul is unyielding to your segregation,
That cannot segregate.
Strong enough your walls to keep me in my place?
Though your partition be as thick as armour plate
It shall not separate me from white thoughts, white feelings
And the lily white throne of God.
Earth's whitest poets come at my bidding
And sing sweetly to me
Their epics and romances of forgotten ages.
And philosophers with thoughts whiter than snow
Throng my coach
And reason with me of life, death, and eternity.
I laugh at the insolence
Of your wood and steel
Trying to imprison my soul.
Know you not
My soul is a winged thing?
While you ride my body,
I ride winds, stars, and a million suns.
When will altar, sword, nation
Be militant enough
To cast you aside as junk
A growing, robust Freedom discards?
When will college, church, and court
Seal thy eternal doom
As an old world cancer
Eating away the new world's heart?"

QUESTIONS that somewhere daily call for answers are these in the London *Observer:*

QUESTIONS

BY H. R. B.

WHY did you come? My sky was calm and clear,
  And happy was the shelter of my home.
How could I tell that you would grow so dear?
  Why did you come?

Why did you go? Since having come to me,
  And taught me God's most precious gift to know,
You show'd me all things other worthless be—
  Why did you go?

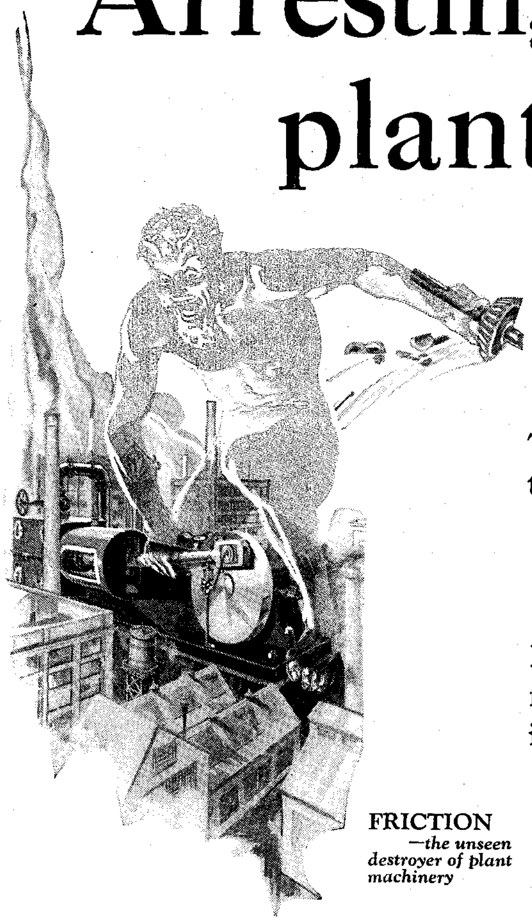
THE *Saturday Review of Literature* (New York) has this poignant sonnet of Miss Millay:

THE PIONEER

BY EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY

Upon this marble bust that is not I
Lay the round, formal wreath that is not fame:
But in the forum of my silenced cry
Root ye the living tree whose sap is flame.
I, that was fierce and valiant, as no more—
Save as a dream that wanders wide and late,
Save as a wind that rattles the stout door,
Troubling the ashes in the sheltered grate.
The stone will perish: I shall be twice dust.
Only my standard on a taken hill
Can cheat the mildew and the red-brown rust
And make immortal my adventurous will.
Even now the silk is tugging at the staff;
Take up the song—forget the epitaph.

Arresting statements for plant executives



FRICTION
—the unseen destroyer of plant machinery

The largest appraisal organization in the world makes this striking statement:

> "Lubrication is a most important influence in retarding depreciation and prolonging the useful life of machinery."

In establishing the value of a machine unit, appraisers first determine the efficiency of its lubrication. The initial procedure is described thus:

> "The first thing one of our appraisers does is to ascertain whether it (a machine unit) has been properly lubricated. He finds out whether * * * the proper grade of oil has been used and whether a regular oiling schedule is part of the maintenance program.
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> "Where deficiencies in lubrication occur, a heavier depreciation and a lower value are inevitable results."

This testimony is born of extended experience; it indicates that defective lubrication is most destructive, shortens the effective life of machinery and dissipates large investments in equipment.

Were these the only penalties, they might be tolerated, but there are more immediate consequences.

> **Deterioration is never sudden, but is cumulative. It starts imperceptibly and grows stealthily. It culminates in breakdowns, repairs, replacements and multiple labor wastes.**

All the while, production is retarded, limiting output as "rejects" multiply and interruptions upset production schedules. The multiplication of losses is amazing, and unchecked only because the actuating cause—faulty lubrication—is so small a matter of cost it escapes attention.

Think of oil as the means to *keep value* in your production units and you get an entirely new picture of the importance of Correct Lubrication.

Beyond question your lubrication deserves the best and most expert advice you can obtain.

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ALEXANDER HAMILTON AND THE CONSTITUTION

No. 2 of a series of articles designed for student use in the nation-wide Oratorical Contest

This competition is open to all students in secondary schools—public, private, and parochial—and takes the form of original ten-minute orations on the Constitution. The chief objective sought is to increase interest in and respect for the basic principles of our Government. Twenty-six representative newspapers throughout the United States have joined in promoting and supporting these Oratorical Contests, believing them to be notable contributions to better and more intelligent citizenship. In the course of an address on the scope of the Contest and its power for good, President Coolidge said: "It represents the most effective method of enlisting the interest of young men and women in our governmental institutions." In the opinion of educators, a closer acquaintance with the Constitution of the United States is a fundamental need to-day in the education of young people.

"THE MASTER SPIRIT OF THE CONVENTION"

OF THE WORK OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON in the making of the Constitution of the United States so great an authority as Chancellor James Kent, author of the celebrated "Commentaries on American Law," said: "All the documentary proof and the current observation of the time lead us to the conclusion that he surpassed all his contemporaries in his exertion to create, recommend, adopt and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The French historian Guizot wrote of Alexander Hamilton: "He must ever be classed among the men who have best understood the vital principles and elemental conditions of government . . . there is not in the Constitution of the United States an element of order, or force, or duration which he did not powerfully contribute to secure."

Hamilton believed in a strongly centralized government. He saw almost too clearly the evils of a loosely bound confederation of States, in which there could arise such animosities as arose under the Articles of Confederation, when New Jersey and Connecticut proposed to have no commercial relations with New York; when New York proposed to war with Vermont; and Connecticut with Pennsylvania. Because of such conditions he failed, as John Fiske said, "to understand what was really sound and valuable in State rights."

He saw around him such conditions of ignorance and intolerance that he felt no faith in pure democracy. In the New York State Convention for consideration of the Constitution, he said: "It has been observed that a pure democracy, if that were practicable, would be the most perfect government. Experience has proved that no position in politics is more false than this. The ancient democracies, in which the people themselves deliberated, never possest one feature of good government. Their very character was tyranny; their figure deformity. When they assembled, the field of debate presented an ungovernable mob, not only incapable of deliberation, but prepared for every enormity. In those assemblies the people of one faction brought forward their plans of ambition systematically. They were opposed by their enemies of another party; and it became a matter of contingency whether the people subjected themselves to be led blindly by the one or the other."

Believing thus, Hamilton suggested an aristocratic republic and a balance of authority. He proposed that landed proprietors should elect the President and the Senators; that those officials should hold office during their lives, or at least during satisfactory fulfilment of their duties; that the President should appoint the Governors of the States; and that those Governors should have the power to veto the acts of the State legislatures. Thus Hamilton would have struck at democracy and at State rights, and have established a system that John Fiske says could not have endured. Why then is he spoken of as one of the great creators of the Constitution, which embodies principles so different?

The principal reason is his intense belief in the necessity of a strong union and well-organized general government. In the eleventh number of "The Federalist," he wrote: "Let the thirteen States, bound together in a strict and indissoluble Union, concur in erecting one great American system, superior to the control of all transatlantic force or influence." In 1792, in a letter to Edward Carrington of Virginia, he placed first "The necessity of Union to the respectability and happiness of this country; and second, the necessity of an efficient general government to maintain the Union."

In his defense of the Constitution, Hamilton wrote: "There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well-being—I may venture to say, the existence—of the United States as an independent Power. First, an indissoluble Union of the States under one Federal head; Second, a sacred regard to public justice; Third, the adoption of a proper peace establishment; and Fourth, the prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and politics, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and in some instances to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community."

At the trade convention held at Annapolis in September, 1786, to which very few States sent representatives, there was just one important action, the report, which Alexander Hamilton drew up, calling for a general convention to be held in Philadelphia in May, 1787, to amend the Articles of Confederation. Thus, as the Cambridge History of the United States says: "Every great undertaking has its master-spirit; the master-spirit of the Convention that framed the Constitution and of all that led to it, was Alexander Hamilton."

At the Constitutional Convention of 1787 Hamilton made but one great speech, and in that he took such an extreme position in favor of centralization of power that he could not gain supporters. When the Constitution had been drawn up he saw that it must be adopted, if the disorders were not to continue. In an earnest speech he urged all the delegates to sign it, as he himself did.

After the Convention Hamilton did wholly unparalleled service in explaining and defending the Constitution, and in leading to its ratification. He saw that in most of the States, so great was local feeling, people were against the Constitution. Between October, 1787, and April, 1788, Hamilton, with some help from James Madison and John Jay, wrote the series of "Federalist" papers.

Of that work Henry Cabot Lodge said: "Hamilton rendered his greatest services to the cause of the Constitution—services more important and more effective than those of any other one man at this last stage of what was in truth a great political revolution. "The Federalist," continues Senator Lodge, "throughout the length and breadth of the United States, did more than anything else that was either written or spoken to secure the adoption of the new scheme."

The fifty-one papers of "The Federalist" made a defense of the Constitution that was powerful beyond belief. "The opponents of Union," says Frederick S. Oliver, "had no artillery of sufficient weight to reply to 'The Federalist' and to withstand its tremendous attack." Because of that work the Constitution gained ratification.

With all his heart Hamilton believed what he had written: "We must secure our Union on solid foundations—a herculean task, and to effect which mountains of prejudice must be levelled." Perhaps because of the greatness of his effort he produced in "The Federalist" what Joseph H. Choate called "The book which is thought by many competent authorities to be the greatest book that America has given to the world."

Hamilton did not confine his efforts merely to writing. In the New York convention of 1788, for the consideration of the ratification of the Constitution, Hamilton found Governor George Clinton, and a majority of twenty-six members, heartily opposed to ratification. With all his powers he threw himself into the debate. When some one told him that the convention had risen, he said sharply: "Tell them that the convention shall never rise until the Constitution is adopted." He continued the fight until he won the New York ratification by a majority of two votes. "Federalization," says one writer, "was his passion," and to it he gave all his natural genius and all the energy of his life.

"In this great work," says John Lord, "Hamilton rendered a mighty service to his country. Nothing but the conclusive arguments which he made, assisted by Jay and Madison, aroused the people fully to a sense of the danger attending an imperfect union of States. By the efforts of Hamilton outside the convention, more even than in the convention, the Constitution was finally adopted—first by Delaware and last by New York, in 1788. So difficult was the work of construction. We forget the obstacles and the anxieties and labors of our early statesmen, in the enjoyment of our present liberties."

In addition to all else, Hamilton insisted, says Randolph Leigh, "That in creating the Government it was implied that it was to have the powers necessary to its successful and vigorous operation. . . . It was Hamilton, the master-builder of the Republic, who . . . formulated the doctrine without which our national development would have been impossible."

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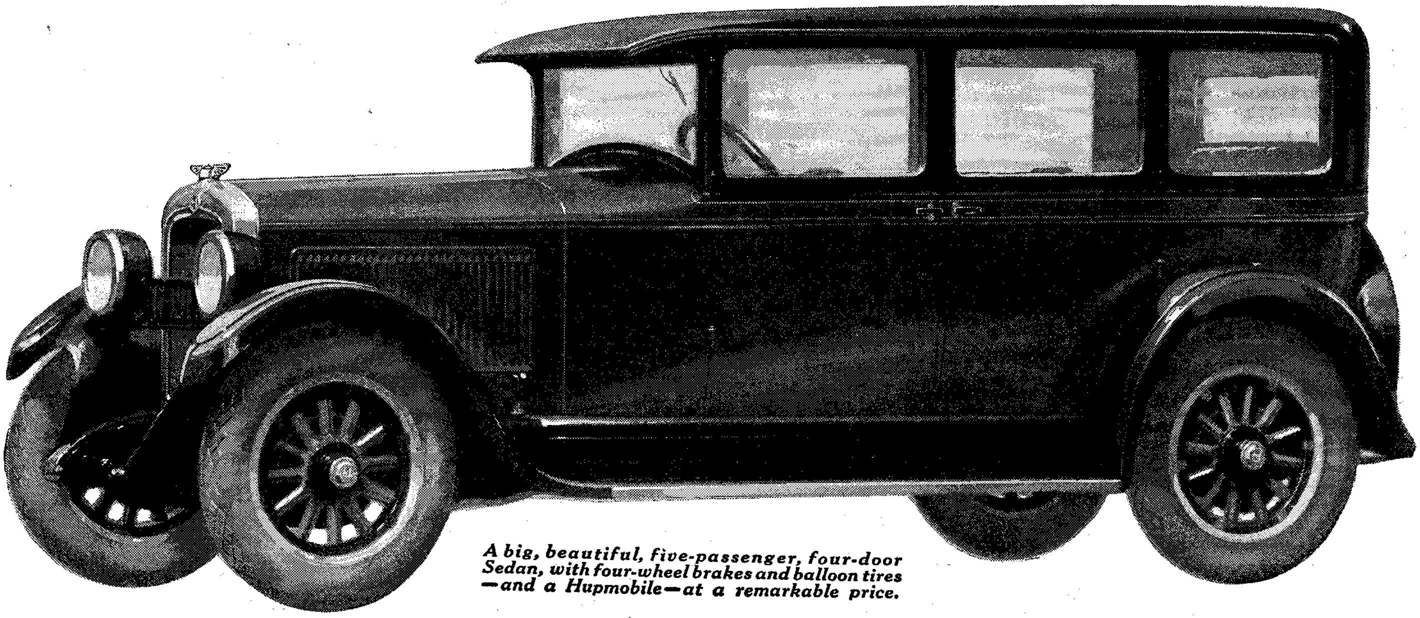

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"LONG LINES OF MEN, SPACED FOR SKIRMISH, ADVANCING SLOWLY, HEEDLESS OF DROPPING COMRADES"

WATCHING THE WAR FROM AN ORCHESTRA CHAIR

THOSE WHO "KNEW THE WAR, BUT DESPAIRED of ever telling what they have known," and those who "lived through the war, but did not see it," are coupled by one editorial commentator as eligible candidates for a view of "The Big Parade," the motion-picture of which Laurence Stallings devised the narrative and supervised the scenes. For here is the war, "told by a soldier who became an artist." Yes, "here is the whole of it—saying good-by and marching away, and shoveling manure, and eating and brawling, and making love, and being afraid and going on, the whole Calvary of the young men." Thus the New York *World*, palpably moved as it concludes, "we have heard before that their story could be told, but here at last it has been told." And that is the keynote of the chorus of astonished praise that has been awakened by what another writer calls "a picture-play of war which is conceived and wrought pictorially," and which, while it is "glamoured with romance," yet "leaves its heroes in the rough and its battlefield a shambles and a dung-heap." From which prelude a critic in the Boston *Transcript* spins his yarn of the big movie in this fashion:

> It takes its title, properly enough, from its chief pictorial element—"The Big Parade." It derives from a story by Laurence Stallings, who learned war and left a leg in the Argonne. It gains sweep and pathos and a certain boisterous humor through the directorial acumen of King Vidor. To watch it unroll is to realize anew all the shallow bombast, all the flatulency and all the saccharinity with which previous picture-makers have encumbered the trade of war. Despite the irrational cliché with which Mr. Vidor and his staff have topped off Mr. Stallings's story, there is more of life in "The Big Parade" than in a dozen hollow, patrioteering pieces.

Simple and direct, says this writer, is the mere narrative of "The Big Parade." It concerns three soldiers—"soldiers nearer convention than Dos Passos's, less professional than Kipling's, and somewhat less pungent than Stallings's own marines in 'What Price Glory.'" Moreover—

> These soldiers of the screen are citizen-soldiers: a riveter, a barkeep, and a well-to-do wastrel, who in a moment of enthusiasm enlists as a buck private. They cross to France. They billet in a squalid barn in a rambling French village. They move to the front through a withering attack. One of them only comes out—and he a hopeless cripple, a misfit at home, whose only happiness lies in the memory of a good-natured and affectionate farm-girl back in Champillon.
>
> But from the first Mr. Stallings thinks out his story in visual imagery. The riveter mans his pneumatic hammer; the barkeep polishes a beer-glass; the wastrel lolls in an armchair while his valet shaves him. Of a sudden whistles break loose, bells ring, newsboys flood the streets, a recruiting band strikes up. The hammer lies idle on a dizzy I-beam far above the ground while rivets grow cold. The barroom empties and the glasses stand forgotten. The valet leaves his towels and his lather. War claims its toll of youth. Raw recruits march unsteadily into the camera, blur, fade, reassemble; an endless line of swinging soldiers takes their place; the background merges into a gray French road; hedges and stunted willows stream backwards; the long files of marching men advance interminably; feet rise and fall in a river of mud; arms flail; hips swing; an undulant pathway of helmets reels into the eye of the camera. Then night, and a halt in a cobbled square; hasty billeting, a scramble in a barnyard; lice and filth and moldy straw. The transition does not call for even the few subtitles that stud its course. It is sheer cinema, adroitly and imaginatively ordered.
>
> Mr. Stallings and Mr. Vidor are not content with spectacle. They must have interludes of gusty and sentimental humor. They dally at the brookside, where half-naked soldiers scrub dirty shirts and underdrawers. They indulge in horseplay in a wine-cellar. They suggest love-making by moonlight and introduce a rowdy contretemps with a couple of M. P.'s They pause for military buffoonery, an insulted shavetail, a broken corporal, a morning's mail, a glimpse of peasant life. Then an irrupting motor from headquarters and the "big parade" itself.
>
> A sergeant's whistle shrills. A bugler takes his post. The lorries rattle up. Companies fall in, entrain. Liaison messengers on motor-cycles jounce by. The women of the town straggle along the roadside. The ammunition train sets in motion. Dust rises in a swirling haze. Out over the level plains a white thread of highway swarms with a creeping ribbon of machines and men. The impetus of the scene carries all before it. Even the hasty farewells of the group whom Mr. Stallings makes principals in his narrative, seem minor incidents, submerged in an onrushing tide of war.
>
> And by its very contrast to the intense confusion of the moving-up into the line, the actual attack stands out the more vividly. Scattered skirmish lines take form. For miles through woods and over a ruck of farm-lands, churned into chaos by big shells, these stumbling automata creep forward. Slowly, ever more slowly, almost uncertainly, yet never quite coming to a halt, the pigmy host moves on. Now half a score figures blot out suddenly as the unutterable magic of a shrapnel shell erases them. Again a spitting machine-gun reaps its way through the thin lines as a man might sweep stubble with a scythe. Never does the actual

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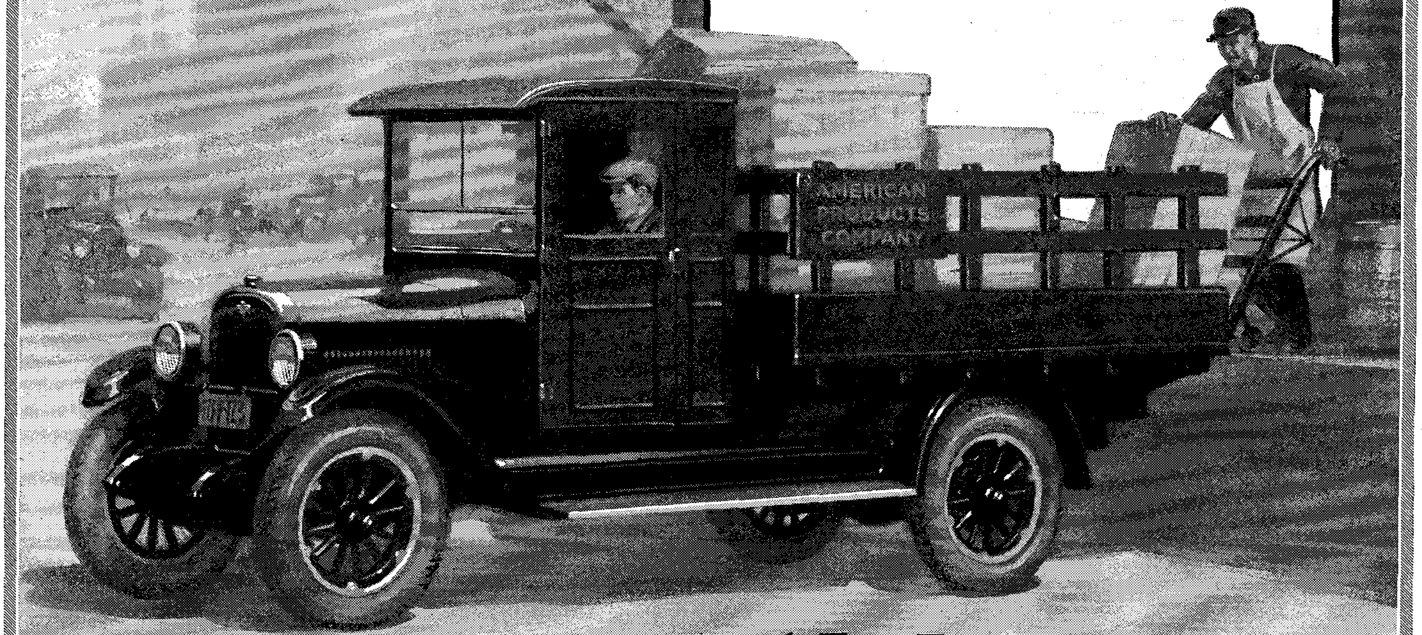

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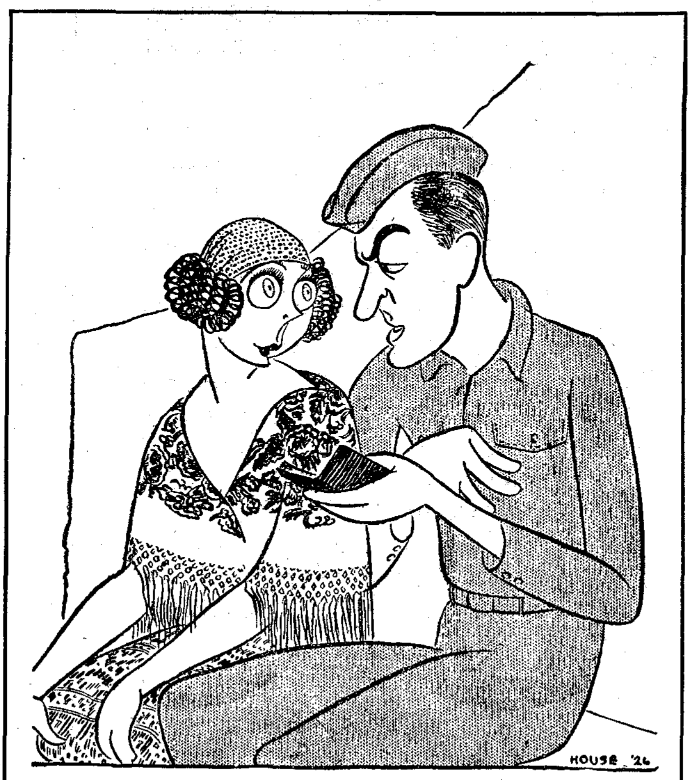
presence of the enemy seem quite real, and only with nightfall does the progress of the huddled automata end. Then in a pitch blackness of torn trench and shell-holes, the soldiery dig in. Desultory sniping and a hand-to-hand imbroglio or two succeed. Morning sees the advance begin again, but for the people of the story there are no more advances. The riveter, with two mortar-gunners' helmets clutched in his fist, lies riddled with mitrailleuse. The barkeep dropt like a meal-sack a moment after he had left his outpost. The wastrel, with a shattered kneecap, is squatting in a shell-hole, the smoldering stump in his mouth of a cigaret he had lit for a dying German who could not live to smoke it.



THE HERO AND THE MILKMAID

John Gilbert and Renée Adorée in "The Big Parade," as seen by a New York *Evening Post* caricaturist.

So much for what the big movie is; and now the critic, who signs himself "D. W. B.," devotes a few words to what it is *not:*

> Those who look to "The Big Parade" for a cinematic equivalent to "What Price Glory?" will, perhaps, be disappointed. There is in the picture none of the matter-of-fact bitterness, none of the professional disillusionment, little of the humdrum sordidness that characterizes the spoken play. Film audiences will have sentiment, and film-makers are distrustful of too much realism. Yet "The Big Parade" goes farther toward honest naturalism than any preceding film of the German war. It indulges in a minimum of affected flag-waving, and makes no bones about allowing the unpleasant to intrude. Mr. Vidor is every step quite sure of his mastery of the medium. The actors take their parts with discernment and gusto. Mr. Gilbert's wastrel is a very human portrait; Mr. Karl Dane's riveter a proper cold-blooded and calloused half-wit; Mr. O'Brien's barkeep a thorough, gross, hearty bruiser. Miss Renée Adorée, as the peasant girl of Champillon, never allows one to mistrust her simplicity and faith and utter earthiness. It is no small accomplishment for Mr. Vidor to have kept a rather conventional movie-heroine consistently in the atmosphere of the cow-shed.
>
> But personalities matter little in "The Big Parade." It is the parade itself that counts; and in their overpowering presentment of this one dominant idea, Mr. Stallings and Mr. Vidor have wrought remarkably and supremely well.

In a more analytical and less impulsive vein, "S. L. R." writes in the same journal of a later date from the ex-doughboy's point of view, and pays a rare tribute to the sincerity of the photoplay. He assures us:

> The action has not been allowed to slip from the hands of the soldier into those of the scenario-writer as has so often been the case in war pictures. For those who would learn or who would recall how the A. E. F. comported themselves overseas, all is here, shorn of the romance painted by the sob-sister or the blood orgies of the war correspondent. *C'est la guerre,* in fact.
>
> From the moment when the lines of marching rookies, most of their uniform piled on their shoulders, fades out into the singing column, tramping the roads of France, incident after incident will bring a reminiscent smile to the faces of those of the audience who hied along those same muddy thoroughfares some eight years agone.
>
> The manner in which the American soldier looked on life during the days of the war has been somewhat of an unexpected puzzle to those who did not take part in it; there seemed to be nothing of the traditional in his attitude. The stories he brought back to the family circle after the Armistice and the pictures he thought fit to recall from the limbo of memory at the probe of their eager questioning were not those they had been led to believe would stick in the mind of any man fresh from the biggest war in history. He told ugly tales of dirt and wounds, and in the next breath laughed heartily over what to home ears seemed a trivial incident, yet which on his lips appeared to receive the greater emphasis.
>
> Something "The Big Parade" will do, it may be, is to offer a partial explanation of this mystery by showing what end it served more graphically than words can do. The attitude of the men of the A. E. F. was the product of intense disillusion. Willy-nilly, in spite of ominous words from British bayonet instructors, the American soldier cherished the conviction that war was still romantic. From childhood he had been brought up on narratives of gallant charges, such as Pickett's, and the stirring raids of General Morgan, as told by older veterans of '65; of gallant deeds accomplished when war was an adventure rather than a mechanical horror. Nor did such war books as "Over the Top" and its kindred dispel this belief.
>
> Confronted with the actual business of modern warfare, however, which began on crowded, stifling transports, and did not end until the day of final discharge, no matter how long after the cessation of hostilities that might be, the soldier reacted in one of two ways. Either he became utterly pessimistic and allowed the sheer dirtiness of war completely to engulf him or he sought to twist some element of humor from every event. The story of the soldiers who caused a horrific shudder in American breasts when it was related of them that they never failed to shake in passing the hand of a dead German which protruded from the parapet of their trench is not an anecdote of brutal callousness but rather of this same grim and dogged determination to wrest a smile from Death itself.

THE "THREE MUSKETEERS"

Hero Jim, the rich wastrel, is reposing between "Slim," the steel-worker (left), and "Bull," the bartender (right), in the tired and grumbling comradeship of war.

> As an example in literature of the first reaction, however, we have such books as "The Three Soldiers" of Dos Passos, where the author and his characters appear entirely obsessed by the steady irritation of everything from cooties to commanding officers. To a certain extent the same reaction is portrayed in Mr. Stallings's previous war drama, "What Price Glory?" These

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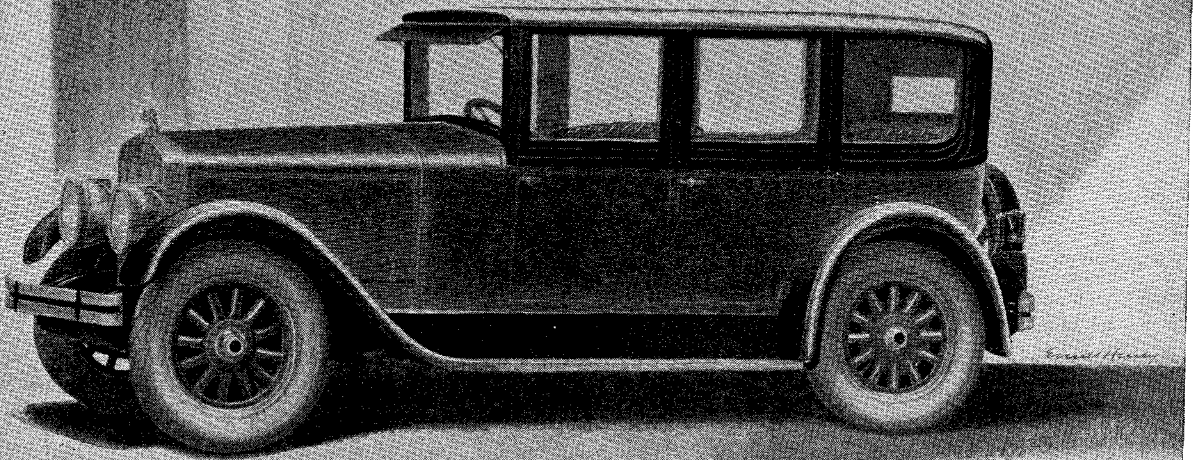

FRANKLIN

two examples are true enough, yet "The Big Parade" is truer still in that it emphasizes the other reaction, and the one which the writer's experience with the American Expeditionary Forces has led him to believe was the more usual and common. In "The Big Parade" few details of A. E. F. routine seem to have escaped the observation of Mr. Stallings. From the time the company, numbering in it the picture's central characters, "Slim," "Bull" and "Jim" stumble into their billets after a weary hike only to be routed out to police a French farmyard, until Jim lies in the hospital, his two "buddies" dead, there is hardly a false note for even the most skeptical doughboy to cavil at. Some parts of the story are slightly idealized, it is true, as witness the rout of the M. P.'s by the doughboys, an occurrence devoutly hoped for but seldom realized—in 1918. Others may not be topographically correct. Where, for example, was the French town located behind the lines of the American offensive in the Argonne, which was taken by the Germans and the native population forced to evacuate after the "big push" in that sector was on?

VERY MUCH INCOGNITO

But the French milkmaid recognizes our hero despite the barrel, which he has captured to serve as a shower-bath for his buddies and himself.

But after all, the writer exclaims, the worth of the picture lies in the correctness of its evaluation of life rather than of geography and in its power "to print an accurate impression on the minds of the audience of the experiences encountered by the American soldier on the lines and behind them." And he adduces:

A case in point is that study in mental and physical action presented by the soldiers advancing through the woods under fire for the first time. That these woods happen to lie in California in 1925 has little to do with the ability of the men and the setting to recreate events in the Bois de Montfaucon in 1918.

The men move forward, facing the audience for the most part, and so near that every change in set of mouth, every flick of eyelid is visible. "Slim," slouchy and imperturbable; "Bull," short and nervous: "Jim," high-strung, capable of much or little as circumstance will have it, register characteristically the effect of every shot, of every horror crowding faster and faster on them. It is no dashing charge this, but after the style of eight years ago, with long lines of men, spaced for skirmish, advancing slowly, steadily, heedless of dropping comrades, or surrendering foes, shot at by unseen enemies, whom they, unseeing, must try to kill.

In the same way, pictures of the efforts of the American to wash clothes à la Française, of mail time, or of "chow call," abysmal mud and back-breaking packs, all heighten the power of illusion to turn back the pages of time eight years, and the leaves of the geography by three thousand miles.

The accompanying music adds to the complete effect of the film, for the gay, silly, lilting songs, the few printable verses of which title some of the scenes in it, were part and parcel of Army life in France. Without them many a kilometer would have been wearier, and the floor of many a "side-door pullman" the harder. "Mademoiselle from Armentiers" and "You're in the Army Now" are in their way as typical of the soldier spirit as the picture itself, and like it they were evolved from actual experience.

This picture is no plea for war, with beautiful nurses and medal-besprinkled heroes, nor is it an idealization for that rather dumfounded civilian in ill-fitting uniform—mostly profane and mostly cheerful—which America sent abroad to represent her on the battle-front. Instead it is an attempt at a more or less unvarnished tale of battle as it is after science and machinery have had their way with it.

And that meticulous critic both of theatric and military activities, Mr. Alexander Woollcott, muses thus in the New York *World:*

From "The Big Parade" millions of good people in this land will really learn for the first time just what manner of hell on earth it was to which they gallantly sent their able-bodied youth seven and eight years ago. I do not mean that the picture has no errors in detail. The statistically minded, for instance, will note with their own peculiar anguish that the Rainbow Division insignia is worn by troops undergoing an experience which tallies exactly with the experience of no one division in the A. E. F. And the men who did share in the breathless charge under Soissons and near Château-Thierry, which obviously inspired the major troop movement in "The Big Parade," will smile a little bitterly at learning here for the first time how omnipresent, protective and efficient were American planes during that engagement, a detail which was graciously inserted in the picture as a pretty compliment to the United States Army for its invaluable assistance in the making of "The Big Parade." But in the main, it was like this, and I relish the prospect of Laurence Stallings rubbing America's nose in it.

When one of our line would crumple up suddenly, wilting down forever in the muck of a French road, the onlookers at the Astor were sick with pity. When a German lad would come hurtling down in flames from the wondering sky, or topple for good and all out of the crotch of some lookout tree, my neighbors shook with satisfaction and a kind of half-smothered, delighted laughter rustled the auditorium.

When Doughboy Jim, a docile, cheery automaton who, up to that moment had come all the way from Legionville to the edge of Villers-Cotteret without once giving the Germans a thought or the Great War either, himself finally took fire in his grief and his anger and his horror at the sight of a dear pal bloody and muddy and dead in his arms and went crawling grimly off on his belly, rage in his heart and vengeance in his prayers, to kill with his own primitive hands the German who had thus killed his friend, my neighbors were with him to a man, with him to a woman. Hate rose like a steam from the caldron where we sat And I wondered if Laurence Stallings, who dreamed this picture, was never going to turn contemptuously and disown that audience.

And just then, at the very climax of "The Big Parade," when the raging doughboy pinned down his man in that shell-hole and, with infinite satisfaction, shoved his bayonet at the defenseless throat, one saw the flames suddenly die down in Jim's eyes, the anger give way in his heart to an uncomfortable bewilderment. For, after all, his man was only just such another frightened kid as Jim himself, sucked helpless out of just such another tranquil home as his perhaps, a fair, fine youth as divinely fashioned for the wonder of life—no more than Jim, no less than Jim, responsible for the failure at the business of living, the monstrous failure of which a long wave had, for a little moment out of eternity, washed these two corks into the same eddy. The penultimate scene of this chapter shows Jim bringing a cigaret out of the treasure cave inside his helmet and shoving it between the lips of this, his dying brother. The last scene shows the German boy dead and Jim is finishing the cigaret beside him.

Thus, vividly, mutely, "The Big Parade" says the essential thing. And in that moment "The Big Parade" turns from a good picture into a great one.

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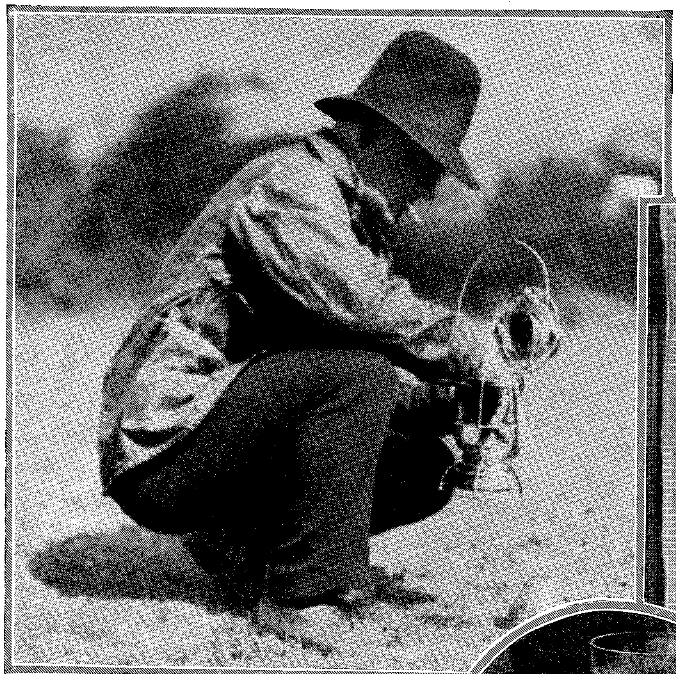

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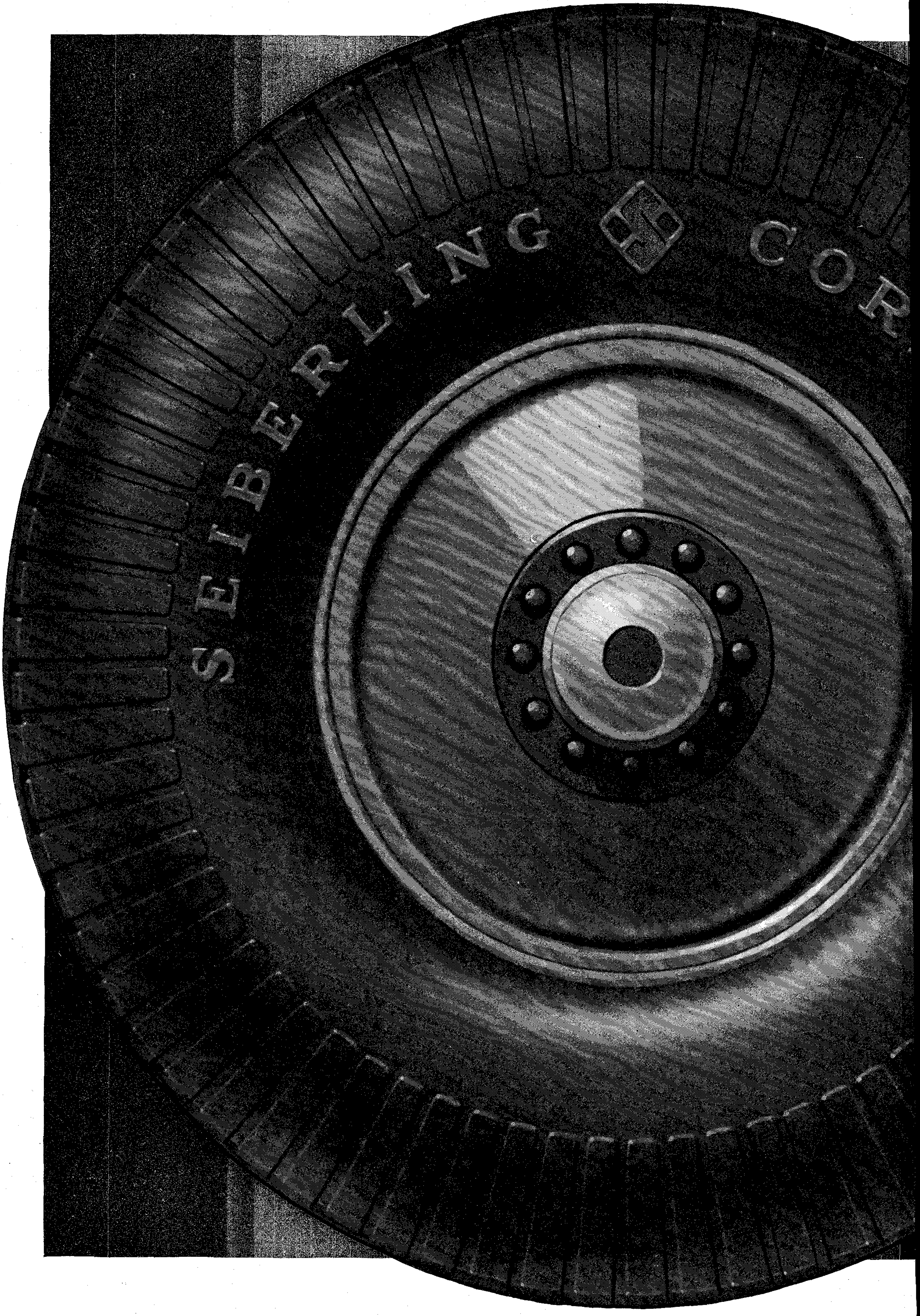
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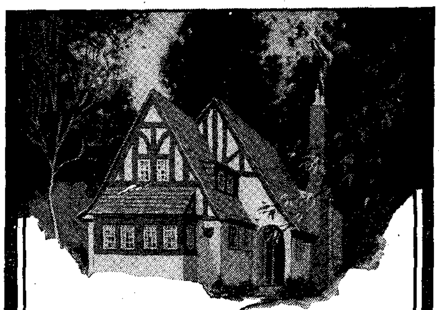

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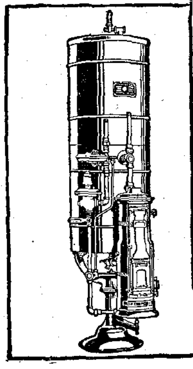

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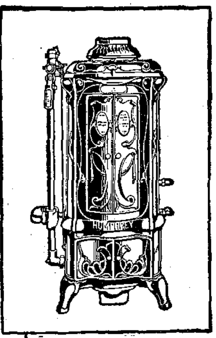

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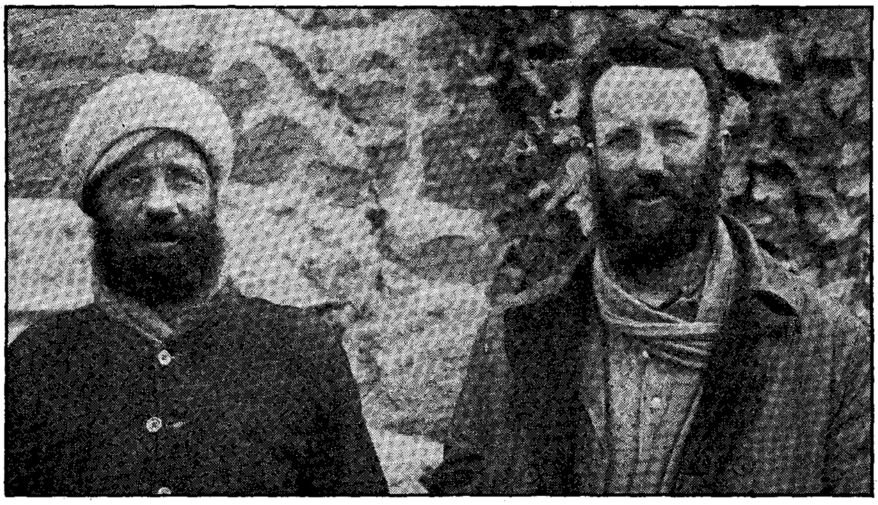

Post-card photograph by courtesy of Representative Robert L. Bacon, Washington

CAN YOU SEE THE ROOSEVELTS BEHIND ALL THE ALFALFA?

No, it isn't an ad for anybody's shaving soap; it's a true portrait of the Mighty Hunter's sons when they came out from the Himalayas.

MAGNIFICENT crops of facial herbage decorated the Roosevelt brothers, Theodore and Kermit, when they emerged from the great open spaces of the Himalayas, where men are patriarchs and a safety-razor salesman would starve. The bearded pair were laden with specimens of Marco Polo's sheep, "armor-plated" rhinos and other zoological rarities, but nothing in their collection would have seemed half as strange to their friends at home, we are told, as the hirsute masks that disguised the lower halves of their faces. They were evidently not altogether ashamed of these barbaric appendages, for on arriving at Srinagar, in Kashmir, they posed for a dual photograph on a post-card. One of the cards was received by Representative Robert L. Bacon, and the picture part of it is reproduced on this page. According to the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> The card bears the inscription: "Dear Bob—These ruffians are K. and I when we got to Srinagar. Needless to say when Eleanor [Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt] arrived we were shaved at once. Love to Virginia. T. R."

After the arrival of the Roosevelts in Paris, on their way homeward, Edwin L. James cabled to the New York *Times:*

> Among the many specimens now on the way to America to attest the continued Roosevelt reputation as mighty hunters, there is a head of an animal to which attaches particular importance—the head of a goiter gazelle.
>
> Before Col. Theodore Roosevelt left New York on an involuntary vacation from politics, caused by the election of Governor Smith, to go on a ten months' shooting trip to Asia, he promised prominent members of the Gridiron Club of Washington to bring back for them a genuine goiter gazelle. He has made good, with the help of his brother, Kermit. From the heights of the Kurdistan mountains the goiter gazelle is on its way to achieve a fame none of its ancestors knew.
>
> As the Colonel explained to-day, altho this gazelle has a goiter the goiter is not bad. It is only a small goiter. According to the Colonel this gazelle would never make a hit on Broadway, for it is rather an insignificant looking animal, not at all in the class with the Himalayan gazelle, of which he takes back from the lofty mountains of Asia a noble sample. Not only is the Himalayan gazelle a much more beautiful animal, but a much more intelligent one. It has a goiter, but whereas the goiter gazelle utilizes its architectural peculiarity for other purposes, the Himalayan gazelle's pouch serves to carry drink over dry territory. But despite the inherent superiority in appearance and intelligence of the Himalayan gazelle, it was the goiter gazelle for which the Gridiron Club asked, because its members like the name, and it is the goiter gazelle which will rest in Washington, while its superior cousin goes to Chicago to grace the Museum of Natural History there.
>
> As their father did some years ago, Theodore and Kermit spent a day in Paris telling of their hunting travels. The father came from Africa and the sons from Asia, but both had adventures to tell. Keeping the details for an official account, they related some experiences and tales of strange and wonderful animals which bit the snow 18,000 or 20,000 feet up in the Asian Himalayas and Russian Pamirs.
>
> Seventy or eighty specimens of big game are on the way to the United States, and hundreds of specimens of birds and small animals, to say nothing of two tigers shot by the two Mrs. Roosevelts in the jungles of India. While among the larger specimens there are no new animals, Colonel Roosevelt says he is sure there are among the small animals and birds specimens that never yet have been described.
>
> Prof. George Cherrie and Peter Suydam Cutting, the moving-picture man, will take to the United States their evidence of the expedition's contribution to science.
>
> The most valuable specimen got by the Roosevelt brothers is the head of an ibex with horns measuring 59½ inches, shot by Kermit. The late Lord Roberts had an ibex head with horns measuring

What do Your Teeth *Express?*

Beauty . . . charm . . . and the care free joy of health—when you know how to restore the cleansing action of your glands.

LEARN how to keep your teeth white and sound—for if they are unsightly, unhealthy—so, to some degree you will seem unattractive.

OUR soft, sweet foods cannot sufficiently exercise the all-important salivary glands. Their work of neutralizing with alkaline fluids the ever-forming acids of decay gradually stops. More and more the plaques of tartar form—the bacteria accumulate—the pus-pockets multiply—your once shining teeth are on the way to dullness and decay.

It is a waste of time to brush away the acids by ordinary methods. To thwart decay, to keep your teeth permanently clear, safe, you must restore the protective action of your salivary glands.

Pebeco increases alkaline saliva—counteracts the acids of decay

PEBECO is a marvelous salivary stimulant in tooth paste form. With regular daily use Pebeco entirely restores the natural, protective flow of your glands. Their alkaline fluids bathe your teeth day and night. *The acids of decay are neutralized as fast as they form.*

Pebeco polishes beautifully, keeps your gums firm, your whole mouth normal and healthy.

Do not live under the handicap of clouded, decaying teeth. Send to-day for a ten days' trial of Pebeco. Made only by Pebeco, Inc. Sole Distributors: Lehn & Fink, Inc. In the blue tube, at all druggists.

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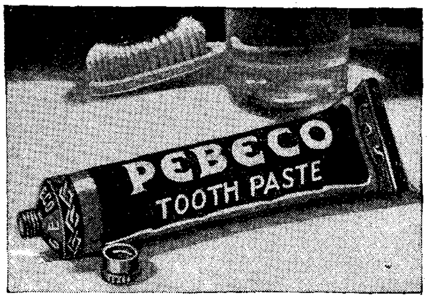
FROM MORNING TILL NIGHT *as you talk and laugh and smile—people are noticing your teeth. When you are having the gayest time your teeth show most. Are you proud of them? Do they suggest loveliness, health, vitality? Or are they dull—even repelling? Learn how to keep your teeth white and sound—make them add to your charm. Begin to-day to use the tooth paste that restores nature's own method of cleansing your teeth.*

NATURE GAVE YOU A WEAPON *to combat tooth decay—your salivary glands. But civilization has brought soft, creamy foods, too soon swallowed, which fail to give your glands their needed exercise. Their alkaline flow is no longer sufficient to counteract all the mouth acids. To-day in order to ward off decay, you must gently aid your glands. Use Pebeco to restore their full, normal action and enable them to counteract the acids of decay as they form.*



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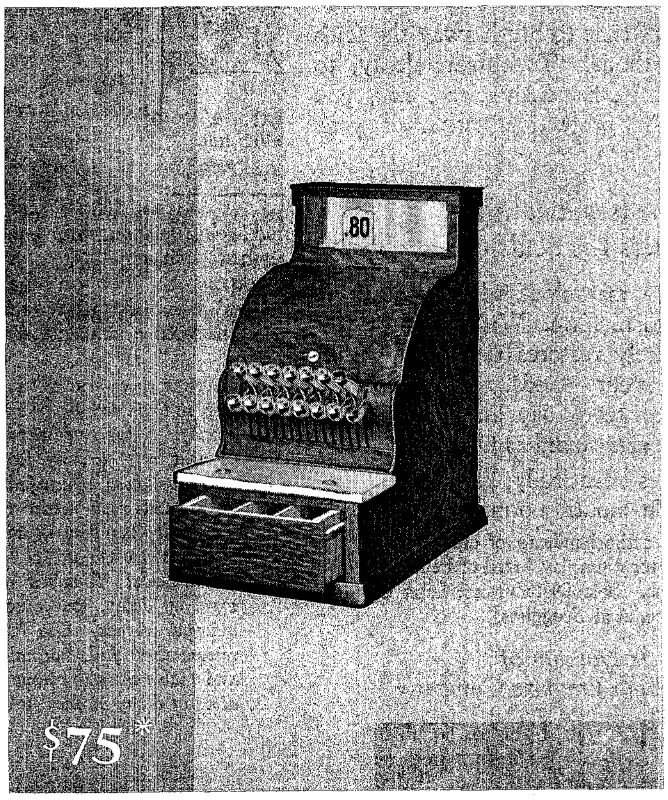

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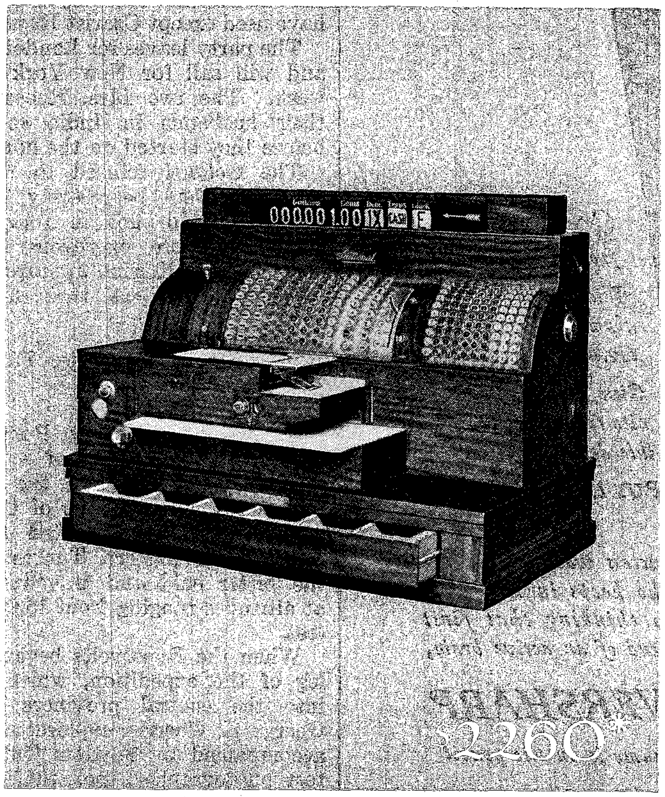

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That idea of yours now slumbering in your mind—touch it to life!
Give it the power of definite form, the force of visible design.
PUT IT ON PAPER!
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Put it on paper
There's an Eversharp for you in any style and size you want. The one above, the popular standard gift and business model, with 18 inches of lead up its sleeve, gold-filled at $5

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

75 inches, but, as the Colonel explained, Lord Roberts's specimen was picked up after he had died of old age or something else. At any rate, it was not shot, which places it in a different category.

The Colonel says that so far as the Himalayan goats (or Ovus poli) go, Marco Polo was no liar, whatever his detractors may have said. The brothers have six Ovus poli rams, to say nothing of a number of females, shot at 15,000 to 17,000 feet in the sub-Asian Pamirs, and to get them was the main idea of the expedition. The Roosevelts regard these heads as ample reward for the 3,000 miles they did on foot in the most exciting and dangerous part of their ten months' trip. For two of these goats they stalked twelve hours on two successive days.

The Colonel and Kermit were full of stories about their trip, the difficulties they had and the enthusiasm with which they were received in vague countries north of India, in territories which really were not on the map. One of their discoveries was that throughout Kurdistan their credit was good. Their drafts were accepted almost anywhere, and checks signed by the "two princes from the United States" beat any cash they could have used except Czarist Russian rubles.

The party leaves for London to-morrow, and will sail for New York in about a week. The two Mrs. Roosevelts joined their husbands in India several weeks before they started on the homeward trip.

The Colonel refused to talk politics, saying he had been away ten months, and wished to get in touch with the situation before expressing an opinion. Both he and Kermit appeared in tip-top shape—"Bully," as their father would have said.

According to an earlier *Times* dispatch from Chicago:

> The departure of the Roosevelts from India marked the end of a ten months' natural-history hunt in the wildest and most unexplored regions of Central Asia. The expedition penetrated the Russian Pamirs and Eastern Turkestan, fighting the bitter cold and traveling for weeks at altitudes ranging from 15,000 to 18,000 feet.
>
> When the Roosevelts began the second leg of the expedition, which took them into the central provinces and Nepal, George K. Cherrie, explorer and scientist, accompanied by Suydam Cutting, volunteer photographer, took the initial collection of natural-history specimens out through Russia via the Black Sea to Constantinople, from where it was shipped to the United States and is due to arrive soon.

The Field Museum, of Chicago, which financed the hunting expedition, is making preparations to handle and house a great accession of valuable specimens, and it is related that—

> Following the dash into the Russian Pamirs, the Roosevelts turned their attention to the jungles of Central India and Nepal on the Tibet border. Here, with the permission of Indian and British officials, they hunted until the start of their trip home in the vast game preserves maintained by the Indian Rajahs.

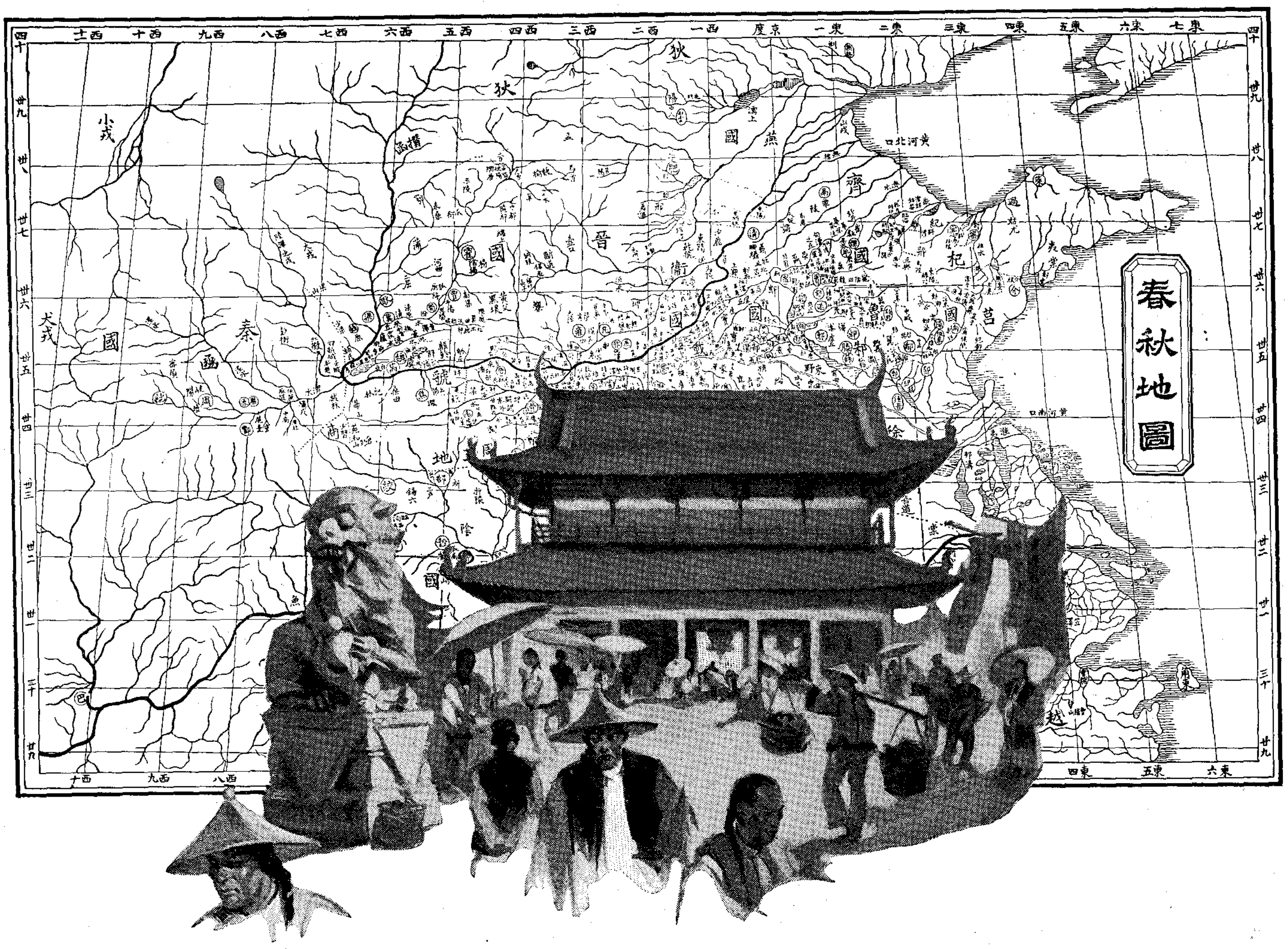
HOPI SNAKE-DANCE AS A MAGNET FOR 2,500 MOTORISTS

THE great Arizona mesa was crowded with gasoline tourists from all quarters of the country, "New York being almost as prominent as California among the many-hued number plates." Some of these travelers had been camping among the chaparral for days, waiting for the big chiefs of the Indian village half a mile away to announce when the festivities would culminate. The village itself, writes John Anson Ford in *Motor Life*, was worth the long trip which many of these thrill-seeking motorists had made. He himself had ridden 600 miles across the desert, from Los Angeles to Chimopovy, Arizona, which he thus describes:

> It was composed of a multitude of characteristic cubicles of adobe, varying in size with the wealth and ambition of the owner, and piled one on the other at various points to effect two-story construction. It was among these primitive dwellings that the dance was to be held—in a sort of courtyard surrounded by houses on all four sides.
>
> At length the gaudily decked red men of the village sent word that the great event for which all were waiting would occur on the following Monday at the sunset hour. The stir on Monday resembled nothing that the motorist has experienced in an ordinary tourist camp. This was a "mass movement" with a common objective—the courtyard already referred to. Long before the hour set for the climactic ceremonial (the preceding features of which held but little interest for the white man, whose presence was not wanted, anyway) one could see the curious whites walking in eager groups down the dusty trail which led by devious turns from the temporary tent city to the abode of the Indians.
>
> No seats were provided, but the visitors were made welcome to the bare ground at the edge of the courtyard and to the housetops. Those who shunned too intimate contact with snakes picked the roofs, and subsequent events proved the wisdom of their choice.
>
> The sun was slowly sinking like a great ball of fire toward the jagged sky-line off to the west. A hush almost ominous in character spread over the mesa and one by one the strangers grew silent. It was a colorful picture which this company presented, covering the irregular roofs and forming a fringe about the courtyard. The setting sun lighted up the many-hued scarfs of the white women and the brilliantly colored adornments of the natives, who mingled with their "uninvited guests" quite unobtrusively.

And now we read of a stir at one of the corners of the courtyard nearest the crude shelter of brush and grasses which had been erected there:

> The visitors craned their necks to see what was taking place just outside the central open space, and folks asked curiously about the clump of grass and brush.
>
> "The brush?" a sunburned woman in motorist's khaki repeated. "Oh, that is the shelter over the snake-pit. Yes," she went on, showing that she had motored out to this ceremonial in previous years, "that is where the dancers get their snakes."
>
> The well "tinted," immaculately manicured lady with whom she was talking



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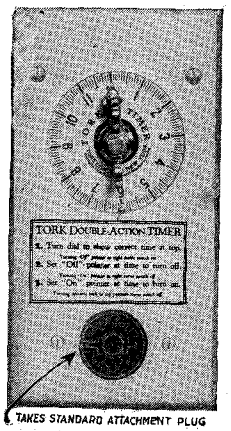
TORK DOUBLE-ACTION TIMER
1. Turn dial to show correct time at top.
2. Set "Off" pointer at time to turn off.
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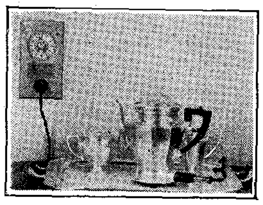
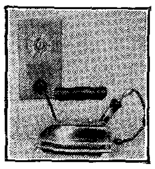
TAKES STANDARD ATTACHMENT PLUG

Here's NEW Luxury for your HOME

IT'S a TORK TIMER. Automatically turns "on" and "off" any electrical device you plug into it. Used like a switch. No winding. Simply turn the pointer to the desired time on the 12-hour nickel-silver dial. This turns the switch "on." Unless you turn it off yourself, it will turn "off" automatically at the time set.



Plug in your percolator. Set the pointers "on" at 7:00 — "off" at 7:30. Wake up to delicious odor of fresh coffee ready to serve. Plug in the chafing dish before you go to the theatre. Find hot supper on your return, without danger or damage if you are delayed. Start cooking the children's cereal at any hour you please without any inconvenience. Charge your radio batteries for length of time you wish.



With a Tork Timer in the kitchen you can not only plug in the dish washer to save time or the electric iron to avoid accidents, but you can plug in an electric cooker or grill and enjoy all the advantages of "cooking by clock work."

Same Type as Built Into Well Known Electric Ranges

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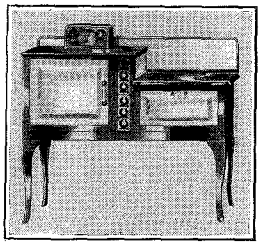

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Other types of Tork Timers are used for automatic control of X-Ray, therapeutic and beauty parlor equipment. Used as standard equipment with Sepco electric water heaters and electric radiators. Still other types for automatic economy in public library lighting and for personal protection through delayed or advanced lighting of private garages, etc.

Complete description of best type for any given purpose sent on request. For general use, ask your electrician to install No. 306-40 Tork Timer with convenience outlet. Cost only $21.00 plus installation.

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"Automatic Economy"

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

shuddered visibly and shrank back. "Snakes right over there?" and she pointed a jeweled hand to the opposite end of the enclosure. On being assured that such was the case, she exclaimed, "Lordy, it's me for the roof," and disappeared to appear a moment later, her face sandwiched between those of two red-men spectators on top of a weather-beaten adobe wall. Curiosity makes strange bench-fellows.

Presently the crowd parted to form an opening at one end of the courtyard, and in filed six braves, clad in terrifying fashion. Kiltlike skirts hung to within six inches of their knees. Their straight, black hair dropt to their shoulders and all but covered their faces, which were fearfully painted in contrasting colors. Their bodies from the waist up were bare and smeared with slate-colored paint and strange, angular lines which somehow suggested snakes, altho not resembling them. Several ounces of beads and bracelets added a primitive garishness to their attire, while their feet were clad in clumsy, ankle-high, beaded moccasins, made especially for this occasion. Fox furs hung from their waists and trailed on the ground behind them—objects of audible admiration from the feminine section of the tense audience.

In their hands these six men, whom we will designate as chanters, held queer musical instruments made of dried gourds, which were rattled continuously as an accompaniment to a slow, weird chant whose cadences rose and fell, adding tremendously to the spell of the scene. These chanters formed into line in front of the brush-covered snake-pit, their backs toward the latter.

While this stage of the ceremony was nearing completion additional braves appeared in pairs, one man behind the other. One, two, three, four pairs appeared in rapid succession, and each two men joined in a single-file circular dance.

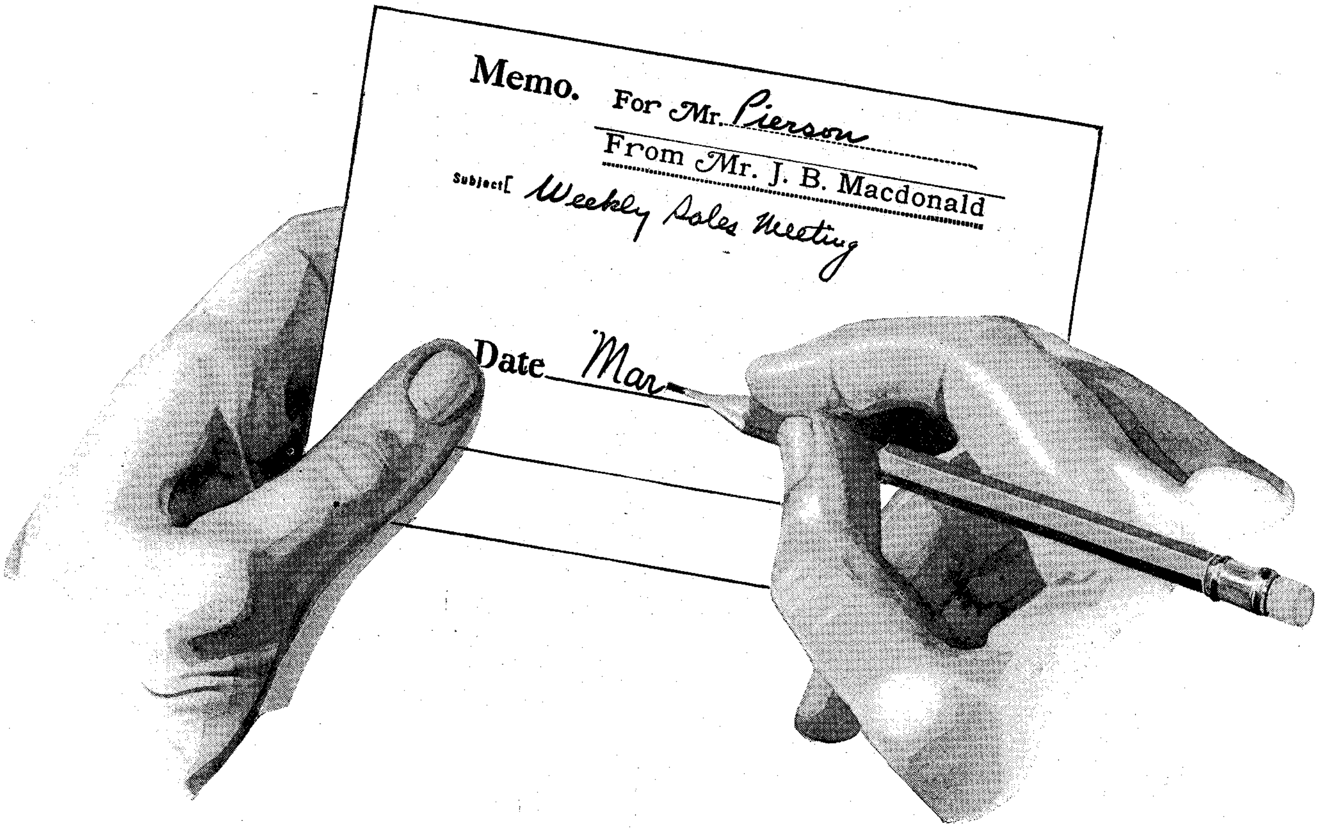
These men were clad much as the chanters. The second of each pair was "armed" with a sort of slender feather-duster, whose purpose, as was to appear presently, was to brush the noses and yawning, fang-laden mouths of the snakes, thus keeping the reptiles occupied—more or less.

The spectators had remained comparatively silent and motionless up to this point, their curiosity, if anything, causing them to push farther and farther into the open area. Now, suddenly, in the fringe of onlookers about the courtyard there was a violent recoil. Some who had seated themselves comfortably on the hard, smooth clay sprang up, or instinctively drew back—all because one of the eight snake priests, in his trot past the snake-pit, had paused just long enough to snatch a good-sized rattlesnake and, seizing it in his teeth, continue on his way. Very wisely the Indian had located his dental hold on the reptile just back of the latter's head so that he was unable to turn and strike. But what the head lacked in movement the tail and the rest of the body made up for with lashing and writhing. Sometimes the dancer's neck was encircled, and sometimes one or the other of his upper arms. In the meantime the second one of this pair of priests passed his feathery scepter again and again across the face of the snake. Whether confusion or increased anger was the result, it was difficult to tell.

In less time than it takes to tell it the dance was on in full force, each of the leaders in the four pairs of snake priests having snatched a writhing form from what one spectator called "the vestibule of hell" there under the bower of bushes. Each seized his prey in his mouth and continued on his way. In the meantime the wail of the chanters increased in volume. Women screamed or gasped horrified at the spectacle which, a few moments before, they had regarded as a bit of crude comedy. Even the men felt chills run up and down their spines, if their set, blanched faces may be taken as an indication.

But there was more excitement to come. For while the spectators looked on, fascinated, first one and then another and another of the priests hurled his snake to the ground in the center of the dance circle, and then:

> No sooner did the creatures strike the ground than they started for the edge of the enclosure. Most of them were rattlers and blue racers, and it is no wonder that the onlookers were alarmed. But before any of the snakes could reach the ring of encircling visitors one or two additional participants in the dance, whom I will call "catchers," had leaped after the fleeing reptiles and, with a swing of his arm for all the world like that of a third baseman catching a grounder, had seized the snake in his hand.
>
> Then, lest the creature might turn and strike him, the catcher began whirling the snake about his head as David is supposed to have swung his sling. The centrifugal force of this swift and skilful performance was so great that no captured snake was able to do any damage. Perhaps that was the reason the Indian was so unconcerned when the flying head or tail of a reptile came within an inch or two of some spectator's face.
>
> It must be borne in mind that the steadily moving circle of dancers was constantly adding to the squirming, writhing mass of snakes on the ground in the center of the ring, and that these creatures lost no time in "getting on their way," which meant heading directly for some spectator's feet. At the same time the catchers were busy as cats on a tin roof leaping from one side of the enclosure to the other, stooping down as they ran and seizing the reptiles that had traveled farthest. As fast as they picked up the snakes they transferred them from the right hand to the left. Their method was to thrust the first snake between the index finger and the thumb of the left hand. The second snake was held between the first and second finger and so on until five or more were twisting and lashing in the hand of the extremely agile catcher.
>
> Suddenly the dancers changed their step, and the next moment four men who had dexterously gathered up all the snakes, each holding about a fourth of the total, turned their backs on their associates and headed for the four points of the compass. In their hands were the twisting, writhing reptiles. The crowd instinctively parted at the four corners of the enclosure. Like the fleet runners that these chosen men were, they started at top speed for the desert—one to the east, another to the west, another to the south, another to the north. While the throng turned, breathless, and watched these messengers to the Great Spirit their dark forms grew smaller and smaller, until finally they became faint specks on the mesa.



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Your different forms should be in different colors so that they can identify themselves at once. One of the many advantages of Hammermill Bond as the paper for printed forms is that it is made in twelve standard colors as well as white.

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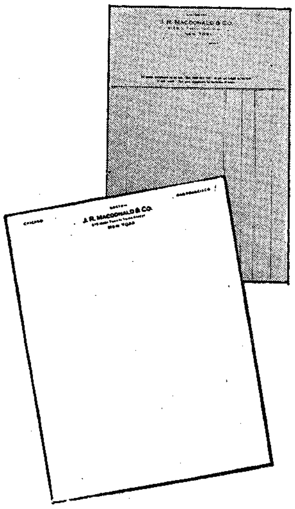

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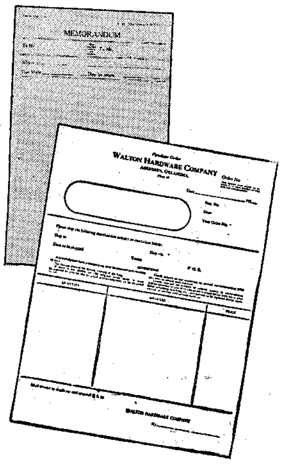

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If not made by Felt & Tarrant it's not a Comptometer

Only the Comptometer has the Controlled-key safeguard

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

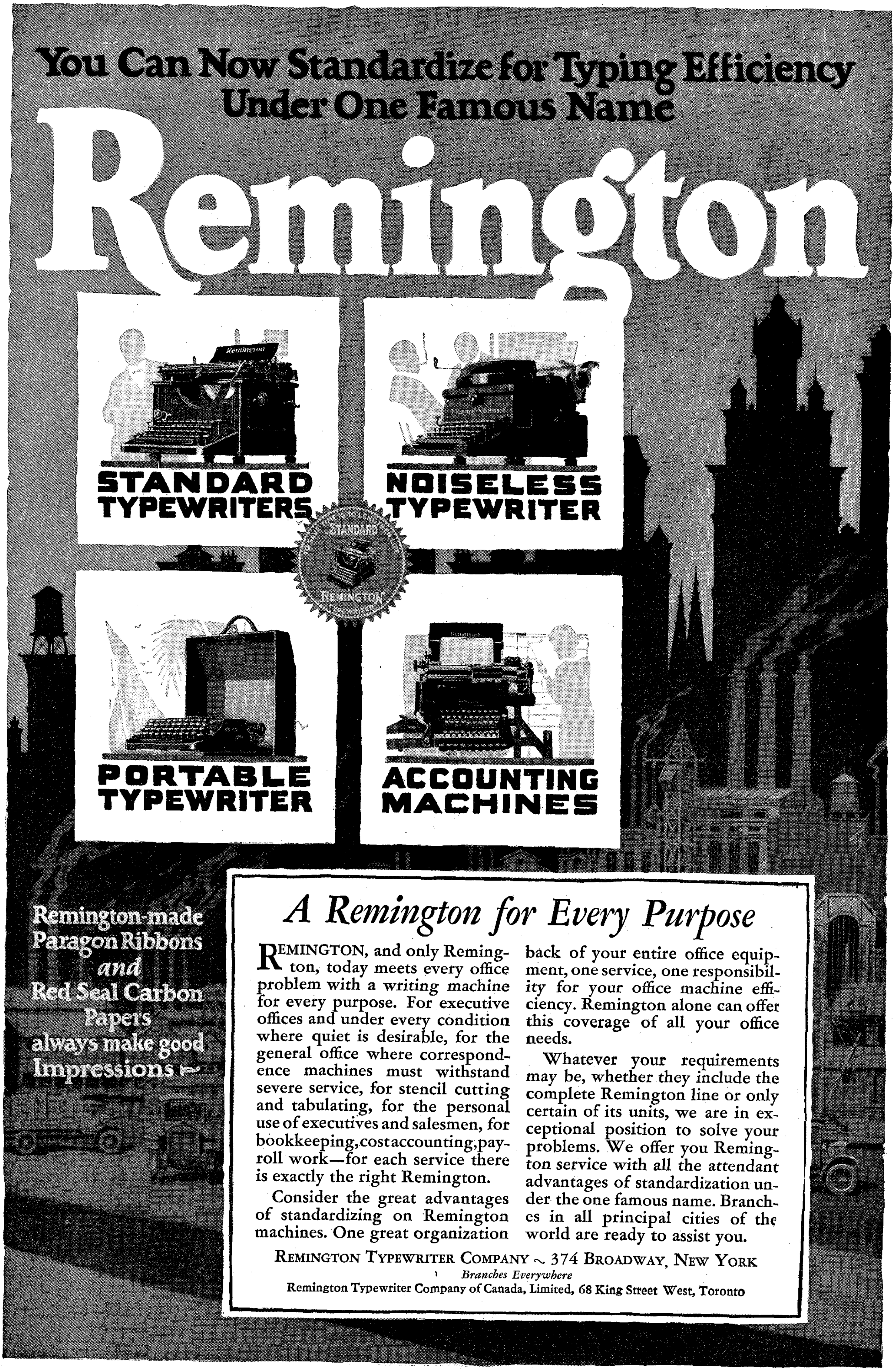
BURKE'S "PEERAGE" HAS A BIRTHDAY

THAT bible of the genealogist and treasure-house of the snob, "that monument to the British nobility," as the London *Observer* calls it, celebrates its hundredth birthday this year, and chroniclers of the quaint and curious are relating its history. We read that its founder, a young Irish journalist, launched the first edition in 1826 "on a world which had never until then believed that dukes and baronets of the Realm could or should be paraded together in mere alphabetical order for commoners and Grub Street scribblers to contemplate." But to-day Burke's "Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage," familiarly known as "Burke," is an indispensable work of reference in matters social, genealogical and historical. Its centenary issue bulks greater than ever with 50,000 names, and the *Observer* writer tells us:

A talk with Mr. Alfred T. Butler, M. C., the present editor, discloses many interesting things which can not be found within the familiar red and gilt covers. One is the prodigious amount of organization and painstaking labor which go to the compilation of a book of that kind. In an office in a city backwater, lined with tiers of rare tomes of reference, four women are continuously employed keeping these voluminous records fresh and burnished. They thoroughly "comb" all the newspapers and journals, from *The London Gazette* to *The Late Night Final*, day by day family memoirs and other books of that kind are scrutinized as they come from the press, and old facts collated and new ones incorporated. Every year a proof is submitted to the living members of every family recorded for confirmation purposes, some 25,000 in all being sent out. "Obviously," said Mr. Butler, "there must never be any break or hitch in the work. A loss of even a few months could never be recovered."

In this country to-day there are still titled people with a passion for genealogy. They look up old records, devour new ones, and send the fruits of their labor of love to Burke. There is one such enthusiast, a well-known peer, who sends in sheaves of notes every year. An earnest valetudinarian, he reads memoirs, and memoirs and memoirs—mostly in bed. Whenever he comes across an interesting reference, he reaches out for his Burke, which is on a bookcase at his bedside. He plunges into the most intricate labyrinths of lineage; and the result is often another valuable note for Burke.

Burke would be hard put to it without such unselfish service of the kind to-day; for Burke, even at five guineas ($25) the volume of nearly 3,000 pages, no longer pays his way. The explanation is not far to seek. Until about the 'eighties, Mr. Butler explains, the titled and landed were still the moneyed gentry. They could afford their Burke, for costs of production were much lower than they are to-day, and would never think of being without him. Burke you encountered in every manor house and county seat. In



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

novels like Trollope's, he was always cropping up; if you counted, if you were of Barchester, then you were in Burke, and that was the end of the matter. But to-day those same titled and landed gentry are probably having a hard fight against depleted incomes and exorbitant taxation. Burke is a consideration in more than the traditional sense. Burke is—five guineas.

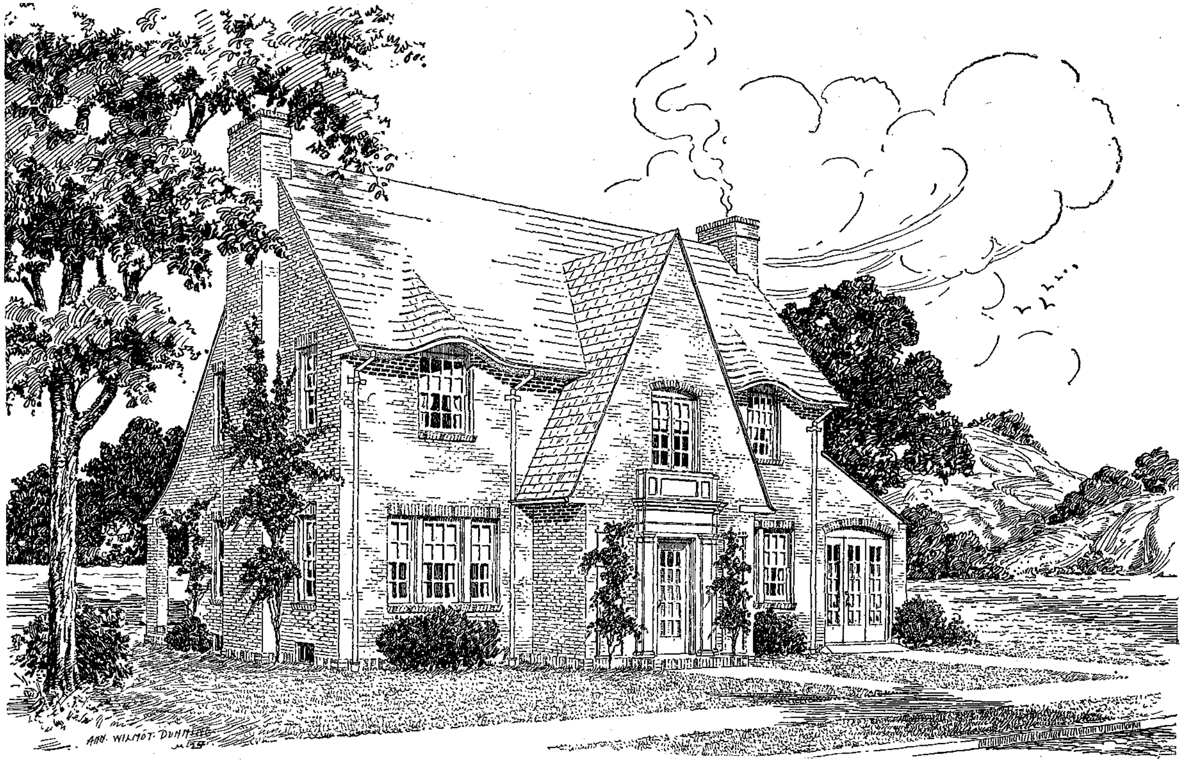
Accordingly, since the war, this invaluable publication has been sponsored by a certain baronet, who loses a few hundred pounds on every issue, and is proud to do so rather than see its functions circumscribed or even—save the thought!—terminated. Burke survives because there are chivalrous people willing and glad to render it honorary service. One such, a journalist, has compiled, for the forthcoming issue, a detailed analysis of the history of that ducal title, showing the number of dukedoms in existence at the end of each reign; how Richard II created five in a single day and William III five in a fortnight; how there have been ten men other than sons of the sovereign who, having inherited no title in the peerage, rose to its highest rank; how, of a total of 412 dukes in the three kingdoms, including living holders of the title, twenty-seven were attainted (three of them twice), fifteen were executed, and ten were killed in battle or died of wounds; how there have been nine duchesses in their own right, from Margaret Duchess of Norfolk in the fourteenth century to Princess Arthur of Connaught; and so forth.

The path of the Burke chronicler is no primrose one, we are told, for it bristles with potential libel, altho a suit some years ago, in which a divorce entry was disputed, is about the only one which Mr. Butler can recall. And he explains:

> Divorce is usually a matter involving tactful handling and much discreet correspondence. A titled husband who has divorced his wife sometimes wants her name excluded from Burke altogether; and vice versa. But Burke is an impartial recorder of fact, and begs to be excused. Then, in a work in which every one "in remainder" to a title, however remote, is included, even to tenth cousins, there are bound to be ramifications which incur infinite trouble. The Table of Precedence, one of Burke's most valuable assets, which was first compiled under the editorship of Peter Burke in 1900, was a task of anything but plain sailing. Another "touchy" matter is the continual process of pruning away old family legends and spurious ancestors as more and more reliable records become available in institutions like the Record Office.

And here is a tip for budding novelists who aspire to ennoble their brain children:

> One interesting fact which emerges from Burke to-day is that there are at present only six counties not used as titles for peerages: Dorset, Gloucester, Hampshire, Middlesex, Monmouth, and Shropshire, altho some of these have been used in the past.
>
> John Burke, the founder of the "Peerage" in 1826, was himself a journalist and man of letters, who came to London from Ireland early in the last century.



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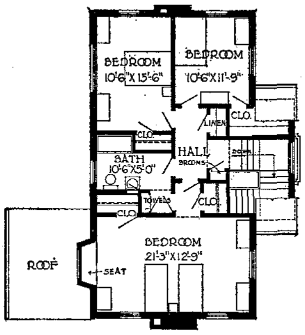
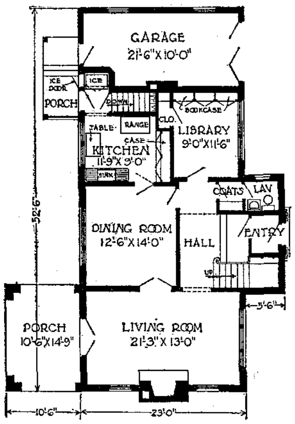

BEDROOM
10'6"X15'-6"
BEDROOM
10'6"X11'-9"
CLO.
LINEN
CLO.
HALL
BROOMS
DOWN
BATH
10'6"X5'0"
TOWELS
CLO.
CLO.
BEDROOM
21'-3"X12'-9"
ROOF
SEAT

SECOND FLOOR


GARAGE
21'-6"X10'-0"
ICE DOOR
ICE
PORCH
DOWN
BOOKCASE
TABLE
RANGE
CLO.
CASE
LIBRARY
9'0"X11'-6"
KITCHEN
11'-9"X9'-0"
SINK
COATS
LAV
52'-6"
DINING ROOM
12'-6"X14'-0"
HALL
ENTRY
UP
5'-6"
PORCH
10'-6"X14'-9"
LIVING ROOM
21'-3"X13'-0"
10'-6"
23'-0"

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HOW WILKES BOOTH'S FRIEND DESCRIBED HIS CRIME

DISCOVERED in an old trunk that had been lying in an attic in Alexandria, Virginia, for half a century, a narrative of the assassination of President Lincoln, written by an eye-witness—one of John Wilkes Booth's fellow actors—offers itself as a new "original source" to historians of that period. The actor in question was E. A. Emerson, who on the fatal night was playing the rôle of *Lord Dundreary* in "Our American Cousin," at old Ford's Theater in Tenth Street, Washington. Booth had a Scottish character part in the same play. Fellow members of Laura Keene's company, the two men were friends. The paper bearing Emerson's account of the assassination was found recently, with other mementoes, by his son, Charles O. Emerson, of 313 North Royal Street, Alexandria. In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* we read that the paper was accompanied by photographs of Booth and Emerson in their respective stage characters; but—

The most prized relic found by Emerson in the old trunk is a faded and crumpled program of the cast of "Our American Cousin," with a small blood spot in the upper corner. This program is declared to have been found on the floor to the right of Mr. Lincoln's chair when Mr. Emerson hurried up to the stage box after the shooting. Whether it is the blood of Mr. Lincoln, or that of Major Rathbone, who was in President Lincoln's party the night of the tragedy, and whose son is Henry R. Rathbone, now a member of Congress from Illinois, is not known.

The paper giving the version of Emerson, found in the Alexandria trunk, reads:

"I knew John Wilkes Booth well, having played with him in dozens of cities throughout the East and Middle West. He was a kind-hearted, genial person, and no cleverer gentleman ever lived. Everybody loved him on the stage, tho he was a little excitable and eccentric.

"The day before President Lincoln was shot, I was standing in front of Ford's Theater, when John walked up, evidently in an agitated state of mind. He grabbed the cane from my hands and said:

"'Ned, did you hear what that old scoundrel did the other day?'

"I asked him who he was talking about, and he answered:

"'Why, that old scoundrel, Lincoln. He went into Jeff Davis's house in Richmond, sat down and threw his long legs over the arm of a chair and squirted tobacco juice all over the place. Somebody ought to kill him.'

"I said, 'For God's sake, John, stop where you are! I am going to quit you.'

"With that he pulled my cane down over his shoulders with such force that it broke in four pieces. I still have that cane.

"Of course, I was afraid of becoming involved in any trouble he might get into, and that is the nearest he ever came to saying anything to me about conspiracy.

"It never dawned on me that he had any intention of doing any bodily harm to the President, for had I known it, even tho I was his friend, I should certainly have done all in my power to prevent it.

"I feel confident that at first his idea was not to kill the President, but to capture him and carry him South to force an exchange of prisoners by holding him as a hostage. Realizing the hopelessness of this, however, I think he then conceived the idea of assassinating him."

Coming down to the day of the great national tragedy, Emerson relates:

"I was standing in front of the theater when a messenger from the President rode up and asked for a box for the President's party for the performance that evening.

"Replying that the theater was at Mr. Lincoln's disposal, Mr. Ford, owner of the theater, took a pencil and wrote across the box of the stage: 'The President and his party will be at the theater to-night.'

"A few minutes later Booth walked in and, observing the notice, said: 'What, that old scoundrel is going to be here to-night?'

"Mr. Ford said: 'Yes, John; but I would not speak of him in that way if I were you.'

"With that Booth walked rapidly away and disappeared. I do not know where he went, but my idea is that his plan of killing the President and the heads of the Cabinet was formed at that time.

"On Friday night, April 15, 1865, the theater was crowded and the performance was going along smoothly. Mr. Lincoln's party was late in arriving, and we were in the midst of the second act when they arrived and went up to the box that had been saved for them.

"After some difficulty in quieting the audience the President seated himself and requested me—I was on the stage at the time—to go on with the play.

"After the scene was over, it being the first night that I had played my part, I stood near a gas jet on the stage, just under Mr. Lincoln's box, reading over my lines.

"Suddenly a shot rang out, apparently coming from the audience. It startled me, and everything was confusion out in front. I walked out to the center of the stage, and while standing there I was amazed to see Booth, his hair in wild disorder, leap from the upper box.

"He caught his spur in a flag draped under the box and fell heavily, but this did not prevent him from rushing frantically down to the footlights, brandishing a large bowie knife in his hands, and crying 'Sic semper tyrannis!'

"Turning, he rushed directly across the stage to the right and up the side wall to the back of the theater, where he had a little stable in which he kept his horse and buggy. There was a boy holding the horse in the alley.

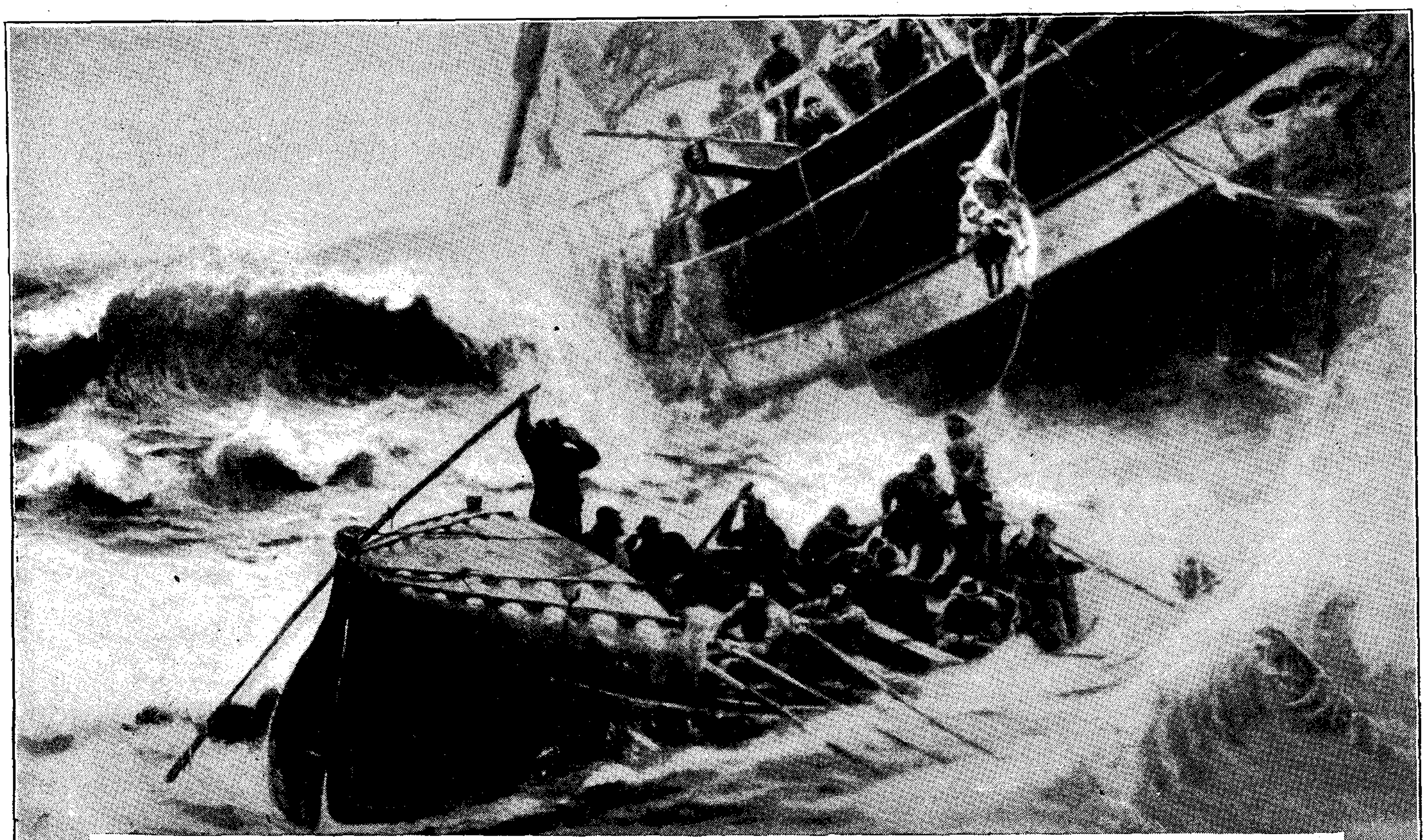
"Booth mounted the horse, struck the boy in the chest, and galloped down the alley to F Street and out F, I presume, to the Anacostia Bridge and across the bridge into Maryland.

"In the pandemonium which followed no one seemed to know just what to do, and it was nearly twelve hours later before any pursuit of the assassin was gotten under way."

Recalling further details of the scene in the theater, Emerson wrote:

"In attempting to grapple with Booth as he leaped from the box, Major Rathbone, a member of the President's party, was severely cut on the arm.

"Laura Keene, one of the leading members of our company, was one of the first to reach the box, and when I saw her she was holding the President's head in her



Women and Children First

A TRADITION as old as civilization, this deference of man to the weaker and more helpless of the race. That is as it should be.

Unsung heroes, transformed in the twinkling of an eye through some tragedy into magnificent stalwarts, have died smiling, satisfied that by such sacrifice they have saved the life of a woman or a child.

That is the stamp of the thoroughbred.

It is an amazing commentary on human inconsistency, however, that the same man who unhesitatingly would go to his death for such a cause in a great emergency will gamble with fate at the risk of permanent injury to those for whom he has the profoundest affection: his wife and children.

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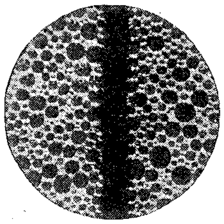
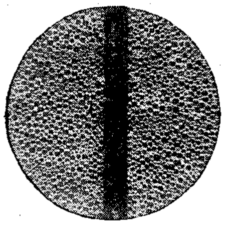


ORDINARY LATHER

Photomicrograph of lather of a well-known shaving cream surrounding single hair. Large dark spots are air—white areas are water. Note how the large bubbles hold air instead of water against beard.



COLGATE LATHER

Photomicrograph prepared under identical conditions shows fine, closely knit texture of Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream lather. Note how the small bubbles hold water instead of air close against the beard.

PROPERLY softened at the base, any beard cuts easily. The problem has been to get an abundant supply of moisture deep down to the bottom of every hair—to soften the beard right where the razor does its work. For water, not shaving cream, is the real softener of your beard.

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Then quickly thousands of clinging, moisture-laden bubbles penetrate deep down to the base of the beard—bring and hold an abundant supply of water in direct contact with the bottom of every hair.

In this way the beard becomes properly softened, right where the cutting takes place. "Razor pull" is completely done away with.

In addition, this creamy lather gently lubricates each stroke of the razor—makes it glide across your face without catching or dragging. And it leaves your skin clean, cool and comfortable throughout the day.

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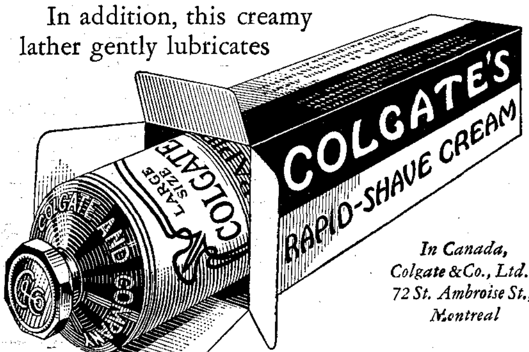

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

lap and the handsome yellow satin dress she wore in her part was stained all down the front with his blood.

"After a great deal of hauling around and tearing off of the President's clothes in search of the fatal wound, he was placed on a shutter and carried from the theater out into the street.

"As no one seemed to know what to do with him, he was taken into a house across the street and carried into a small hall bedroom and placed on a little cot. There, surrounded by his family and his Cabinet, he died the next morning."

Most of the members of the company in which Emerson was playing were arrested, and he had to report to the police daily until the matter was finally cleared with the capture of Booth and the execution of Mrs. Surratt and the other alleged conspirators. That was the last play in which Emerson ever took part.

To the student of Lincolniana one of the most interesting parts of the Emerson version is his statement that Booth, brandishing a large bowie knife, shouted, "Sic semper tyrannis!" There has always been controversy over the question whether Booth uttered such a cry.

William J. Ferguson, the famous old-time actor, who was also a witness of the tragedy, has always declared very positively to his friends that the assassin did not exclaim, "Sic semper tyrannis!" Ferguson played the rôle of *Lieutenant Vernon, R. N.*, in "Our American Cousin" the night of the assassination.

LADIES OF THE JURY

WHEN women jurors were a novelty, the favorite word of caution to them was, "Don't let your feelings run away with you!" Well, they didn't, it seems, and now the favorite word of caution to them is, "Have a heart!" We read of malefactors taking one glance at the female faces in the jury box and hastily withdrawing a jaunty plea of "not guilty" and substituting one of "guilty." Writing on this subject in *Collier's, the National Weekly*, Hugh O'Connor declares that women have changed the method of trying prisoners more than it had been changed by men in seven centuries. On which point—

Judges who have had experience with women on the jury all seem to agree: what women have done to the jury system during the past two or three years is the most remarkable thing that has happened to it since a historic date in 1219, when one of the Popes forbade any further use of trial by fire or water in Christian countries. After that a prisoner was not required to prove his innocence by picking up a fiery-hot piece of iron unhurt, while praying to heaven solemnly to keep his fingers from blistering; nor was the prisoner bound hand and foot and tossed into a pool of water, with the understanding he would be pronounced innocent if he did not sink. Attention turned reluctantly to a less striking method of trial known as the jury system, based on the belief that a right verdict is something upon which twelve ordinary men can agree.

Mr. O'Connor tells us that the entry of women into the court as jurors was regarded with suspicion by the judges at first, "as they now frankly admit;" but most of them have undergone a change of heart. For instance—

> In the Ohio Superior Court at Cincinnati, Judge Robert Marx says: "I find a jury of both sexes is less likely to be carried away by sympathy or sentiment."
>
> In the Indiana Circuit Court at Delaware, Judge Clarence Dearth says: "It was thought at first that women would be too sympathetic for jurors, but I find they are for law enforcement, regardless of the consequences."
>
> Judge Thornton Sargent of Kansas says: "I have had considerable experience with juries composed of men and women. The women follow the instructions of the court with strict fidelity. They have a high sense of justice and are very solicitous that right should prevail in their verdict. They respect the law because it is the law, and are not moved to return verdicts by sentiment."
>
> In the Fifth Judicial District of North Dakota, Judge A. T. Cole says: "I have not been able to discover any false sympathy among women jurors for their own sex or for men."
>
> In California, District Attorney Asa Keyes of Los Angeles County says: "When the law of California first permitted women on the juries, I feared they would not be satisfactory, owing to their natural sympathies, and felt they would be likely to follow the impulses of the heart rather than of the mind. This is not so. The woman juror is inclined to arrive at a just and proper decision without regard to sympathy, passions or prejudices."

It is practically a chorus of agreement, says this writer, and—

> Prisoners are terrified, but the judges are satisfied. In a census of sixty-two opinions from judges in the States where women are summoned, fifty-eight judges wrote enthusiastically of women as jurors, and only four judges gave them faint praise. Apparently women are the jurors most judges have wanted for a long time.
>
> Justice Guy in New York was moved recently to declare that men are really more emotional than women. And on the court records throughout the country from time to time judges have spread blasts of dissatisfaction with men juries for being swayed by sympathy. The judges said the men juries too often went beyond the question: Is the prisoner guilty? and decided the question: Should the prisoner be punished for it?
>
> Very few women make any attempt to evade jury duty like men. On the contrary, the women who have served so far freely declare their willingness to do it again whenever they are summoned. In only three States among more than twenty where women are summoned to jury duty may they be excused if they do not care to serve. In the other States, the usual fine is provided for the woman who neglects the small slip of paper which summons her to court for a week or two of legal argument and the judgment of crime. This is part of the plan of the National League of Women Voters and of the National Women's party to have women made equal, by law, to men in all respects.

The practical effect of making them jurors, however, is to make them more

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If you have tender bleeding gums go to your dentist immediately for treatment and use Forhan's regularly. The chances are your own dentist will recommend it. It contains Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid dentists use to combat pyorrhea.

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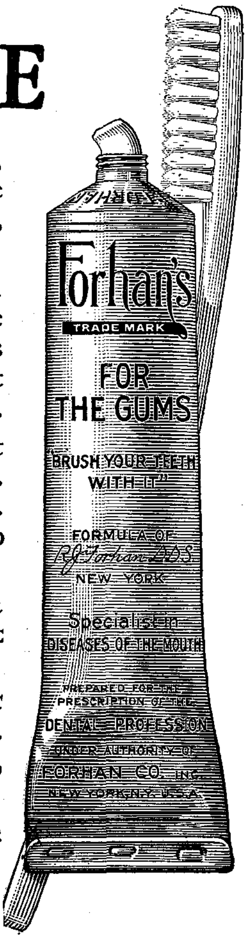


Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE . . *IT CHECKS PYORRHEA*

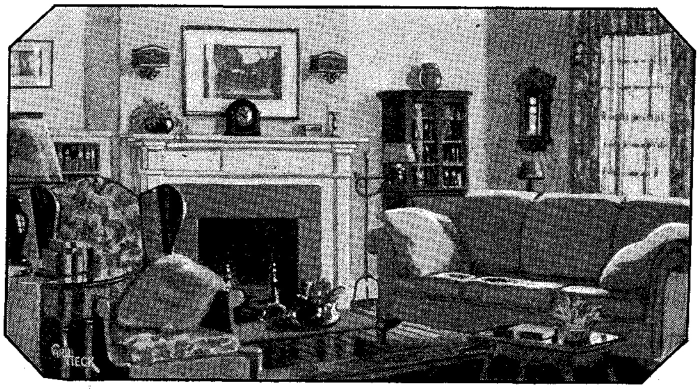
PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

than equal to men in the jury-room, we are told, for—

> The women members have been found to do nothing less than take control of the juries where they are mixed with men. They do it by insisting on their opinion until the men give way, as often happens at home, and the verdict of the women members becomes the unanimous verdict of the mixed jury. It has happened so generally that it is plainly the handwriting on the court-room wall. Men are about to lose control of the institution of trial by jury which has grown up with the English-speaking people and is regarded as one of their greatest achievements.
>
> The men on the jury no longer take time to smoke and play cards or tell stories. The records show they speedily recognize the futility of arguing with the women, and they get through with it as quickly as possible by giving the women their own way.
>
> Nevertheless, the experiments of the past few years with women jurors show on the whole that when they enter a jury they become fierce champions of applying the law to others. They are filled with uncompromising devotion to the strict letter of the law—especially the dry law.
>
> In Wisconsin the judges praise the example of the strong-minded wife of a doctor who held out for twenty-four hours against ten men and another woman until she secured the conviction of a moonshiner.
>
> In Pottsville, Pennsylvania, a bootlegger who had declared himself innocent took one look at the women among the men on the jury which was to try him, and then he asked permission to change his plea to guilty.
>
> Judges admit the women jurors may make apparent mistakes in complex matters like bank swindles. But they make up for this by seldom failing to convict the girl who admits carrying a pistol for days to shoot the man who ruined her.

Any feeble attempts that frivolous males may have made to fasten a nickname on the woman juror have died aborning. The inadequate "juress," the misleading "jurette," and even the comprehensive "jurywoman" have failed to make the grade, and she stands as a juror "without fear and without reproach." And Mr. O'Connor tells us:

> As for the lawyers, from the first they accepted the women jurors unchallenged, with every appearance of welcome. Women's sympathy and understanding were mentioned tenderly. Each lawyer seemed to think he could persuade any woman juror in court.
>
> Now the lawyers know better. But, after all, their work has been simplified.
>
> Heretofore a lawyer was often required to prove two things that were difficult to do at the same time. First, he must show that the prisoner didn't do it. Second, he must show that even if it was plain the prisoner did do it, he should not be blamed. Now, however, the only way for a lawyer to get a prisoner away from a mixed jury, is to prove he didn't do it.
>
> The other question, "Should he be punished for it?" seems to have been eliminated from the jury-room by the women jurors.



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AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BRICK	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES	SWP House Paint Metalistic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood)	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
Porch	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	
HOUSE or GARAGE Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle Metal Composition	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint Metalistic Ebonol		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
TOYS	S-W Family Paint	Rexpar Varnish	Floorlac	Enameloid
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WICKER	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
WOODWORK Interior	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid

For removing paint and varnish use Taxite. For cleaning painted and varnished surfaces use Flaxoap.

AND NOW ALASKA WANTS A BOOM

WITH all due respect to California and Florida, the good folks of Alaska wish it to be known that, while they don't grow bananas, or wear bathing-suits in winter, they have a lot of fine real estate lying around loose, an invigorating climate, plenty of fresh air, unrivaled facilities for skiing, sleighing, sledding, skating, toboganing ice-yachting and dog-team racing, and a number of other important attractions for home-builders. Most amazing of all, they raise magnificent strawberries! The fact of Alaska's geographical situation being catty-corner across the continent from Florida's gives a quaint timeliness to its claim for a boom, which, while not formulated in the familiar realtor terms, is plainly to be discerned in the discourse of a loyal Alaskan to a writer in *The Christian Science Monitor*, under circumstances thus set forth:

> That Alaska is one of the few remaining lands of mystery, and legend and romance, as well as a neighborhood where the typical frontier tradition, that prevailed in America in the early days of its settlement, still survives, are factors to which Louis Wolfe, who went to Alaska as prospector fourteen years ago and who now makes interlude with visiting friends in Boston, attributes the frequent reluctance of persons who go there for six months or a year to leave and live elsewhere.
>
> It is the land of the unlocked door and the generous helping hand to the stranger, where the news and the hopes and problems alike of the lone prospector encountered upon the trail become of vital importance and furnish conclusive reason for solicitude and assistance.
>
> Mr. Wolfe will tell, in the calm manner of the man whose world has long been the trackless waste of snows, with only sled-dogs and an Indian for company on a journey of perhaps 1,500 miles, of the tradition of the trail which bids a man make free, if he finds a prospector's cabin, with bunk and food supplies, bound only by the honor of the north country to leave a descriptive note, scribbled on a scrap of paper and weighted with gold-dust sufficient to repay for what he has taken. He will say, with a glint of humor, that one must go to the so-called "civilized" regions to find the door locked against the traveler and a watch kept on the larder and supplies.
>
> But that in the north country, if a man comes into his own cabin after a journey of several hundred miles and finds a strange man in his bunk, he will not say, "Get up, I'm tired," but, "Well, pardner, where ye from and did you find everything ye wanted?"
>
> There is the story too, much too long to tell in detail, of "Stampede Mary," who has mushed thousands of miles behind her dogs, made camp on the trail like all good prospectors, and undergone all the bitter conditions of life in the open, in order to be in on every gold stampede Alaska has had in more than three decades. "Stampede Mary" wants to strike it rich. Not because she wants the money or would have much use of it if she did have it, but because she wants the matchless thrill and adventure of discovery.
>
> There are tales too of Smiling Albert and Two-Story John, who is thus named because he is so tall, of Automatic Swede and Forty-Mile Bob and Gumboot Johnson and Sandbar McLean, whose mail comes to

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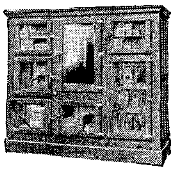
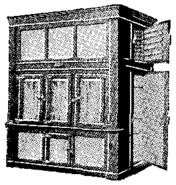
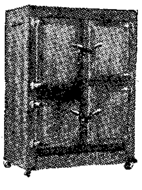


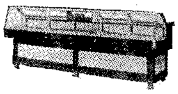
For grocery stores



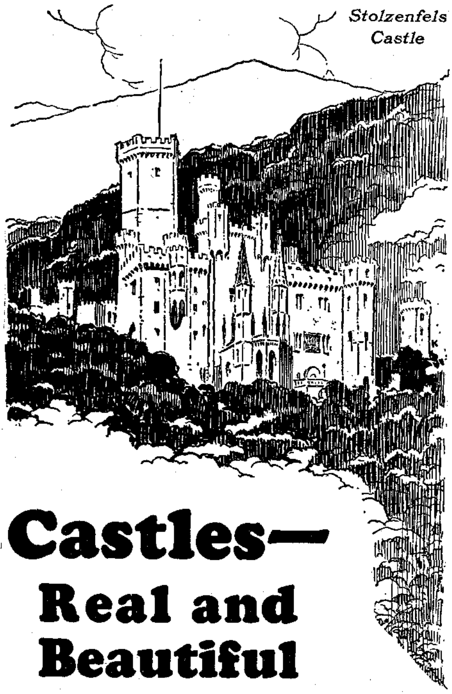
For meat markets



For homes, The New Model



For stores and markets this refrigerator counter displays and preserves perishable foods



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

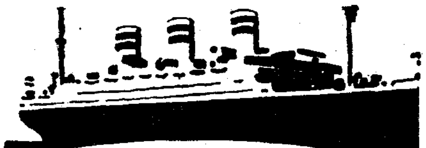
them addrest simply by those names, and invariably finds them without delay.

Mr. Wolfe was a jeweler in Seattle. The work was confining and he struck off up to Alaska to exchange, for the constrictions of indoor work, the limitless fascination of the open country and travel behind a string of dogs. For livelihood he took to buying furs from the natives, going hundreds of miles by compass, with only his ax for next friend to the compass, and a native helper.

Alaska is the logical land, we are told, wherein no man knows what a day may bring forth. Also—

> Where no prospector thinks it anything but the bare expression of good-will to say to another, in time of necessity: "You have a pretty heavy load there, and the going is heavier than usual from here on—I have a couple of dogs that aren't working. Take them, use them and bring them or send them back when you're through."
>
> Often money couldn't buy the things men give each other in the north-country through the sheer functioning of good-will. Mr. Wolfe tells of a particularly hazardous trip he took last year across the tundra when, unexpectedly, there was no snow. The going was excessively rough, and he nearly lost his sleigh. All the bolts but two were gone, and it looked as if the sleigh would be soon dashed to pieces on the jagged trail. Business compelled him to go forward, nevertheless. Finally he came to a road-house and therein found a man who, by the merest chance, happened to have a dozen of the very size of bolts required to make up the fourteen to restore his sleigh. "I would," says Mr. Wolfe, "have given him $20 for them. But he would only take $5, and reminded me to get some at the next trading-post and send them back to him so that any other prospector in my predicament might have the use of them."
>
> Mr. Wolfe tells earnestly what the proposed abandonment of the Alaska railroad would mean to Alaskan residents. If the building of the railroad was hazardous, it was no more so than Seward's purchase, for $7,200,000, of Alaska in 1867, when he was jeered at for paying that amount for an iceberg which was promptly named "Seward's Folly." And, as is well known, Alaska has turned out to be something better than a folly.
>
> The railroad was completed in 1921 at a cost of $58,000,000. So far it has not been put on a paying basis. Mr. Wolfe sets five years more as the time required to accomplish this. The huge investment was originally made in the hope of opening up Alaska for homesteaders and miners. It runs 467 miles from Seward to Fairbanks. Thus it has opened up all the coal lands and the mineral belt as well as vast reaches of land which are available to be put under cultivation and await only the arrival of homesteaders who, in turn, need only the assurance that the freight differential, and other accompanying factors which are necessities for agricultural neighborhoods, will be properly adjusted.

At Fairbanks, Mr. Wolfe relates, wheat is being raised, and oats, as well as garden products "which in quality can hold their own with the superior products of the States." On the other hand—



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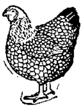
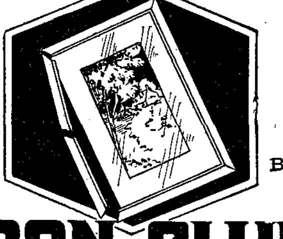


Mend Picture Frames



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The season is short, to be sure, for crops of potatoes and turnips and such products, but there are as many as twenty hours of sunshine in the days of June and July, which obviously causes the crops to mature much more rapidly.

Mr. Wolfe believes that it is not friendly of the States to consider the abolition of the Alaskan Railroad, for Alaska is an empire in itself, only twenty-five years old, and holds tested potentialities that surpass those of other such regions as have, with the assistance required from outside, helped themselves to prosperity and independence.

Before the Klondike rush there was no population to speak of in Alaska. Alaska has now arrived at the point of development which makes her like a small child just learning to walk. She is unquestionably possest of tremendous resources, and it is not improbable that in a decade reindeer export alone will become a source of revenue of importance to the whole States.

The sheep and pulp industries, which are thriving in Alaska, need the railroad. Alaska's chief deterrent to cumulative independence has long been prohibitive transportation. Mr. Wolfe would like to see immigration encouraged and a modified homesteaders' provision in force in Alaska. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce is industriously working to establish a migration to Alaska similar in volume to the Florida migration.

Alaska obviously will attract only folk who are not afraid of hard work, but colonization seems to be the clue to the impetus of her prosperity and independent success. The homestead laws of Canada are excellent pattern, Mr. Wolfe believes, for the opening up of Alaska. Alaska's present homestead law involves title in five years, whereas Canada's law gives title in three. If the law in Alaska were modified to three years, and the freight differential made as reasonable as possible, so that the prospector could see at the outset some encouraging prospect for disposing of his supplies, Mr. Wolfe believes Alaska would become the obvious new land of opportunity to great numbers of people.

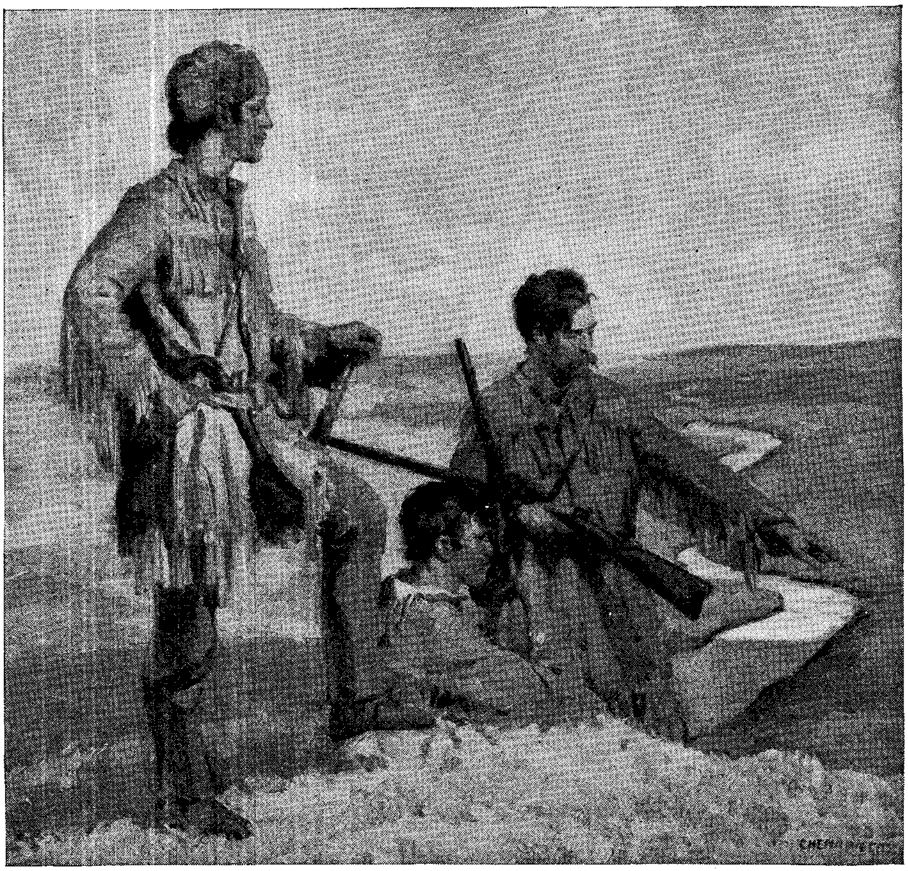
Alaska's largest population lives, at present, along the coast and south of the railroad belt. Thus it depends upon supplies from the States, but if homesteaders are assisted and the railroad is kept open, Mr. Wolfe believes it would be a comparatively short time before the residents could hold their own in competition with products shipped from the States, and in time could establish an export market.

At present the homesteaders' market is localized in the nearest towns with an obviously restricted opportunity as the result.

Mr. Wolfe sets, beside the original purchase price of Alaska, the fact that there has already been exported from Alaska, in fish, minerals, timber and furs, $1,000,000,000. Anchorage has an annual agricultural fair, a fact which always amazes tourists, at which exhibits of potatoes and turnips, pumpkins and carrots and strawberries, of which one grower has a five-acre cultivation, and which exceed in flavor those raised for the California market, are among the eloquent items pointing to the potentialities of Alaska.

Mr. Wolfe believes that the States have nothing to lose and everything to gain in extending this further period of assistance to Alaska, that she may become, not only independent and self-supporting, but also one of the newer, important sources of supply for other parts of the world.

ADVENTURE LAND ON THE GREAT NORTHERN



With its own beginnings under James J. Hill deeply rooted in the picturesque formative days of the Northwest, the Great Northern is erecting monuments at historically famous spots along its route. One of these is located on the above site where, in July, 1806, Captain Meriwether Lewis, leader of the momentous Lewis and Clark Expedition, encountered hostile Indians at a point just above the Great Northern's present main line (today's Meriwether Station), a few miles east of Glacier National Park.

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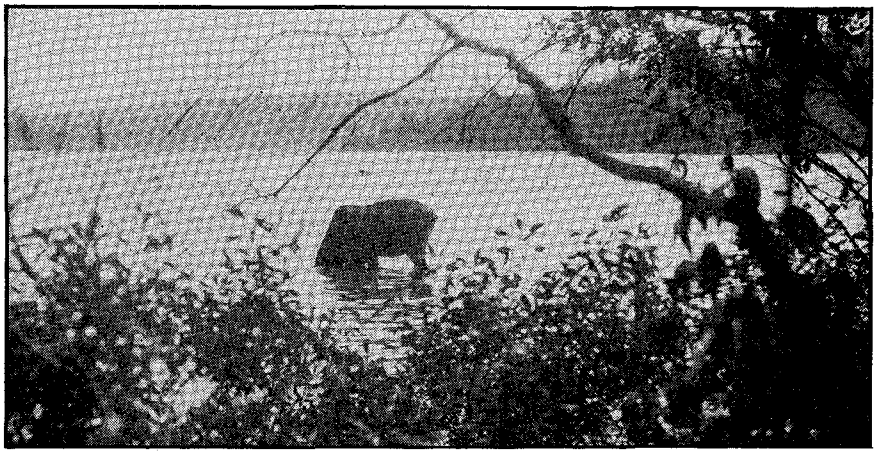
BEASTS · BIRDS · AND · TREES

HOW BR'ER MOOSE PLUGS HIS OWN EARS

IF YOU WERE IN THE HABIT of eating your breakfast with your head under water, you would doubtless be pleased to discover some handy method of plugging your ears to keep them empty and dry. In fact, you would probably be willing to spend a good deal of time at the job of inventing a device to serve that purpose. Well, that is exactly what the moose appears to have done—only his inventive process has been pursued unconsciously, as a species, rather than consciously, as an individual. But the result is just as good, if not a little better; and a nature-lover familiar with this detail of evolution invites us to observe how always, when the moose's head is submerged, as he crops the aquatic plants of the shallow lake-bottom, his ears "are lopped back so that the water is shut out of the inner ears, much as a hose is kinked when one wishes to stop the flow of water." This singular accomplishment of the moose family is dwelt upon by Frank M. Warren, writing on "The Wild Life of Isle Royale." To one who has never visited that lovely bit of wilderness in Lake Superior, he tells us in *American Game* (the bulletin of the American Game Protective Association, New York), no photographs or word pictures can convey even a small part of its richness and beauty. Regarding the visits of the moose family we read:



Photographs by courtesy of *American Game*, bulletin of the American Game Protective Association

A NICE BREAKFAST OF WATER-LILIES

Devouring the aquatic roots, Brother Moose will keep his head under water half a minute or more—one cow was timed at fifty seconds.

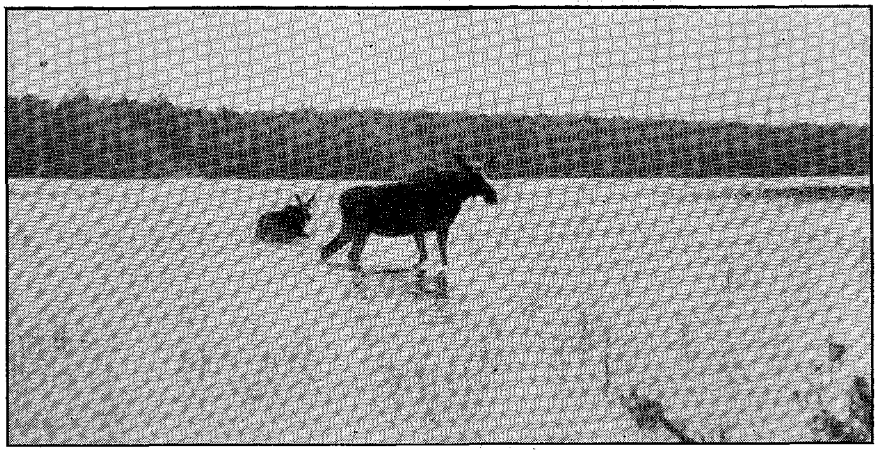
> Prior to the summer of 1912 moose signs were very seldom seen. During the winter of 1912 there was a very cold, still period in January and February when the ice closed in solid and unbroken between Isle Royale and the main shore northwest of it. Ordinarily winds and the currents in Lake Superior break the ice again and again during the winter, making it perilous to attempt a crossing.
>
> Since that period, increasing evidences of moose on Isle Royale have been observed season after season. This has led to the belief that quite a number of moose probably crossed on the ice from the mainland to the island during that period of continuous, solid ice.
>
> They have multiplied since then until there are now probably at least one thousand on Isle Royale. Mr. Lively, the Michigan game warden, believes that there are more nearly two thousand. Because moose congregate in favored places and leave much evidence of their presence, their numbers are likely to be over-rather than under-estimated.
>
> There are trails several inches deep on hard ground in many places. We have visited six "licks" or "wallows" where they have eaten the mud to a depth of from six to thirty inches over areas of from two to ten square rods.
>
> In summer, when the flies and insect pests are bad, the cows, calves, and younger bulls are much in evidence in the inland lakes. They feed on the many underwater growths, in from a few inches to seven feet of water.

Here the writer mentions the kinking of the moose's ears under water—a trick which, if we could imitate it, would save us the expense of diving caps.

It is Mr. Warren's opinion that moose have another and more pressing motive than hunger, or a taste for lily-pads, to drive them into the water. This is his explanation of the business:

> Primarily, they enter the water to rid themselves of the insect pests which torment them terribly in early and mid-summer. Sometimes when swimming in deep water they will submerge and reappear ten or fifteen feet farther on, shaking their heads and flopping their ears to dislodge the half-drowned insects which were caught unawares. The cloud of hovering pests will then settle down again upon the exposed parts of the suffering creatures.
>
> The backs of the hams of nearly all of the moose are raw and bleeding from fly-bites during the worst of the fly season. Their tails are so very small and negligible as to be considered no tails at all.
>
> While the moose eat the plants and roots of the water-lilies, they eat, principally, the five or six other subaqueous plants which are common to those lakes. The writer has driven the moose from their feeding, and gathered, floating on the water—torn up by the moose—five different varieties of these plants.

That poachers are attracted by the abundance of moose in that region appears from the writer's observation:

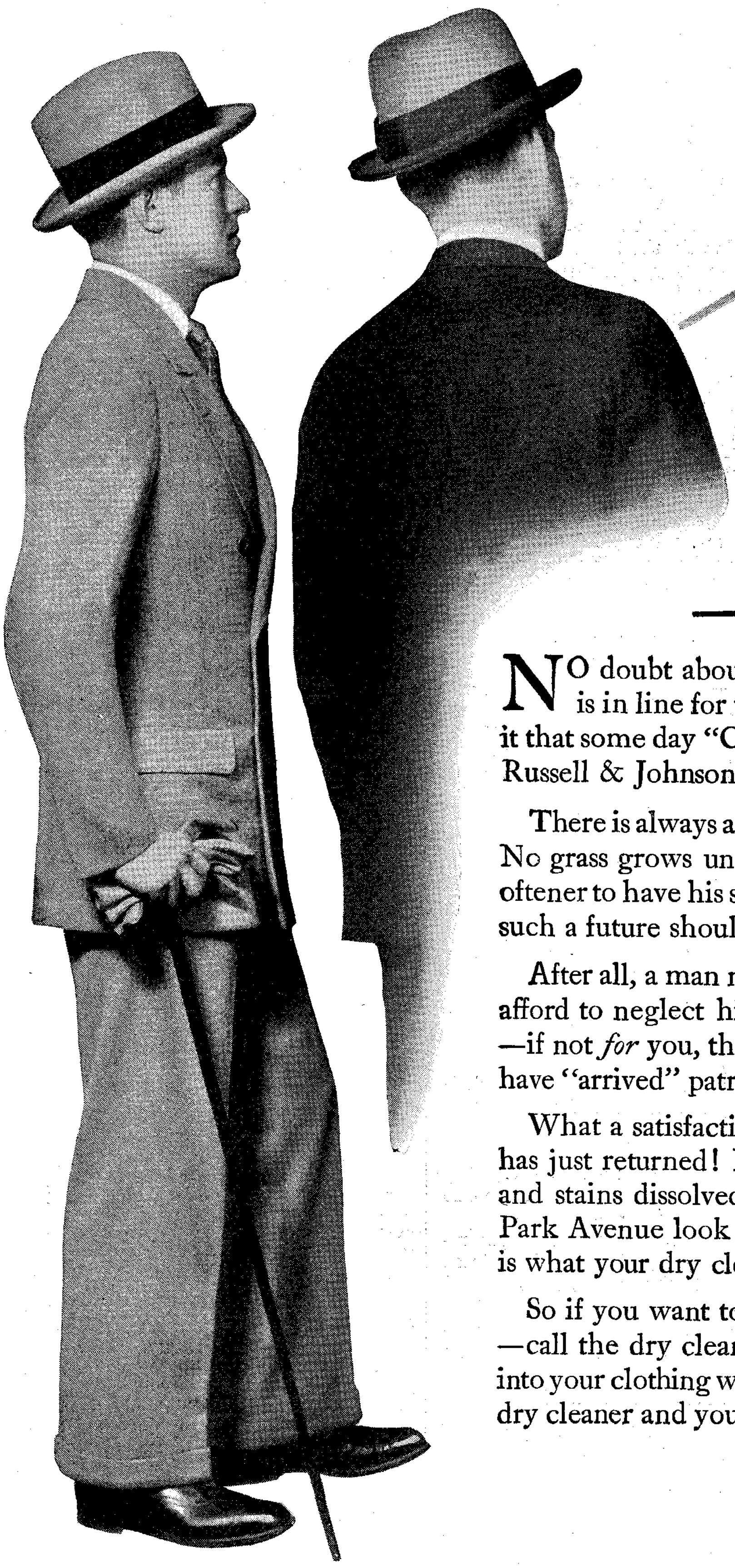


FOLLOWING MAMA

After a combined bath and breakfast, young Master Moose plows his way shoreward in the wake of his excellent parent.

> Isle Royale belongs, politically, to the State of Michigan, and has been made a game preserve. It is beyond the powers of one game warden to guard the more than one hundred and ten miles of shore of the island, so that there are quite a few moose illegally killed each year.
>
> There are those who have raised the cry of an overabundance

"He's reached the point where appearance doesn't matter"



—but has he?

NO doubt about Johnson's having made good. He is in line for the sales managership, and rumor has it that some day "Craig & Russell" will become "Craig, Russell & Johnson." He is a success, but—

There is always a "but" when you think about Johnson. No grass grows under his feet, though he might pause oftener to have his shoes shined. Too bad that a man with such a future should wear a suit that shows such a past!

After all, a man never reaches the point where he can afford to neglect his clothes. Appearance always counts —if not *for* you, then against you. That is why men who have "arrived" patronize the dry cleaner regularly.

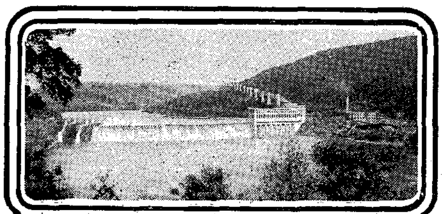
What a satisfaction to slip into a suit your dry cleaner has just returned! Nap restored—gloss removed—spots and stains dissolved away—fabric freshened—there's a Park Avenue look to the entire suit. Good appearance is what your dry cleaner has for sale.

So if you want to look better—feel better—be better —call the dry cleaner today. The new life he will put into your clothing will put new life into you. Patronize the dry cleaner and you're making an investment in success!

Published in the interest of the Dry Cleaning Industry by The American Laundry Machinery Company, Executive Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio

CLOTHES *DO* HELP YOU WIN—

Dry Clean Them Oftener!



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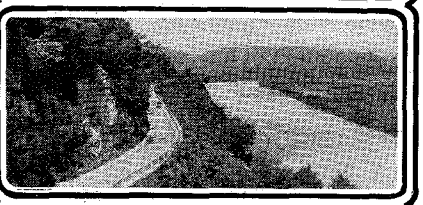

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

of moose, so that they will starve if some of the bulls are not killed off. This is not likely to be so if the present number is multiplied by fifty. Why?

In northern Minnesota and adjacent Canada the principal winter food of the moose is the twigs of the balsam or fir. On Isle Royale, by scientific investigation and count by Dr. William S. Cooper, a well-known ecologist of the University of Minnesota, the balsam constitutes 95 per cent. of the forest growth. In four summer seasons of particular study of the moose on Isle Royale, the writer has yet to find one balsam which showed signs of browsing by moose. The present food of the moose is largely the twigs and stems of poplar, birch, willow, pin-cherry, and the smaller shrubs. The bush honeysuckle is very plentiful and is much eaten during the summer.

While the moose yard up where food is plentiful during the deep snows of winter, and are around the inland lakes and muddy streams in summer, where they make a great show of numbers, there are literally thousands of acres of moose feed with hardly any signs of moose therein.

We counted sixty-three moose in three days in and around one inland lake last summer, after discounting those that we saw several times. The writer saw one hundred and thirty-eight in many different places during last season. He also traveled miles where there was scarcely a sign of moose.

What we are doing for the elk in Yellowstone National Park and the Jackson Hole Country, let us do for the moose on Isle Royale. Nature has made it a natural citadel for the moose. Surrounded as it is by Lake Superior, only man can get to and destroy them there.

Advocating the setting apart of Isle Royale as a Federal Forest and Wild Life Preserve, and a show place for the generations to come, "when moose are but a memory elsewhere," Mr. Warren gives an enthusiastic account of its beauty, and remarks:

> Its remoteness and difficulty of approach have protected it while the more available and profitable places have suffered. Thus it is that Isle Royale, except for occasional efforts to find copper, has remained singularly free from change due to man's occupancy.
>
> Since Isle Royale emerged from the receding glacial waters following the retreat of the ice sheet to the northeast, it has not been connected to the mainland except by ice. This has had direct bearing, especially on the animals which inhabit it, as will be shown further on.
>
> Even the kinds of fish found there are affected and restricted by its isolation. There are no bass of any variety, catfish, sturgeon nor carp. While under the Ecology of Isle Royale, Michigan Survey, 1908, there are given seventeen kinds of fish, including certain minnows, sticklebacks, etc., it is more interesting to discuss the so-called game varieties.
>
> There has always been good fishing at Isle Royale. In the streams and along some of the rock shores, where dark ledges drop off into deep water, brook trout may be taken. After many decades of fishing they are still there, and many are caught

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BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

each season. In recent years they are seldom taken weighing more than two pounds by hook.

The principal fishing is for lake trout, taken by trolling slowly with plenty of lead on the lines along the outlying reefs. On light tackle they give a good battle. These lake trout are identical with the so-called "land-locked salmon" occurring in some of the clear, rockbound lakes of northern Minnesota and Canada, where they were probably left by the receding post-glacial waters. In each case the individuals differ in color of flesh from "white" to amber and salmon. Only the older and more experienced commercial fishermen can tell the light from the darker fleshed ones before dressing them.

While they have been taken in nets weighing up to fifty and sixty pounds, the largest which I have seen or known of caught by trolling weighed forty-two pounds. Upwards of 95 per cent. of those taken by trolling run from two to twenty pounds in weight, most being under ten.

In late July, last season, out from Rock Harbor, motor-boats with two fishermen with rods repeatedly came in with fifteen to twenty lake trout, totaling from seventy-five to one hundred pounds for the day's catch. None of these fish were wasted.

Northern pike can be caught by trolling in several of the bays and harbors, and also in Siskiwit, the largest of the inland lakes, running up to eighteen or more pounds in weight.

Pond pickerel and sunfish are to be found in some of the smaller lakes on the island, and one lake, at least, abounds with small perch.

The commercial fishermen have reported the taking of a very few wall-eyed pike or pike-perch with their gill nets in Chippewa Harbor at Isle Royale. Because of this I have persuaded the Federal authorities to make two shipments of pike-perch fry the last two seasons, and we are now waiting with much interest to see whether or not the effort to reestablish them there is successful.

Many fresh-water herring are taken by nets in the Lake Superior waters around the island in the spring and fall of each year, and suckers abound in the bays and harbors and in the comparatively still waters in the mouths of the streams.

Some whitefish still remain and are principally caught by the few pound nets which can only be set where the bottom is soft enough to drive large piles to support the nets.

The cold, clear water of Lake Superior insures a wonderfully fine quality to the fish taken from it.

Mr. Warren has encountered four kinds of snakes on Isle Royale, all of which he believes to be non-poisonous, for—

They are the common garter-snake, the little red-bellied snake, a similar little snake with a lead-colored belly, and one specimen only of unknown species, but which I took to be a black-snake. It was about four feet long and was black in color. That was in 1908, and I have not seen nor heard of another like it.

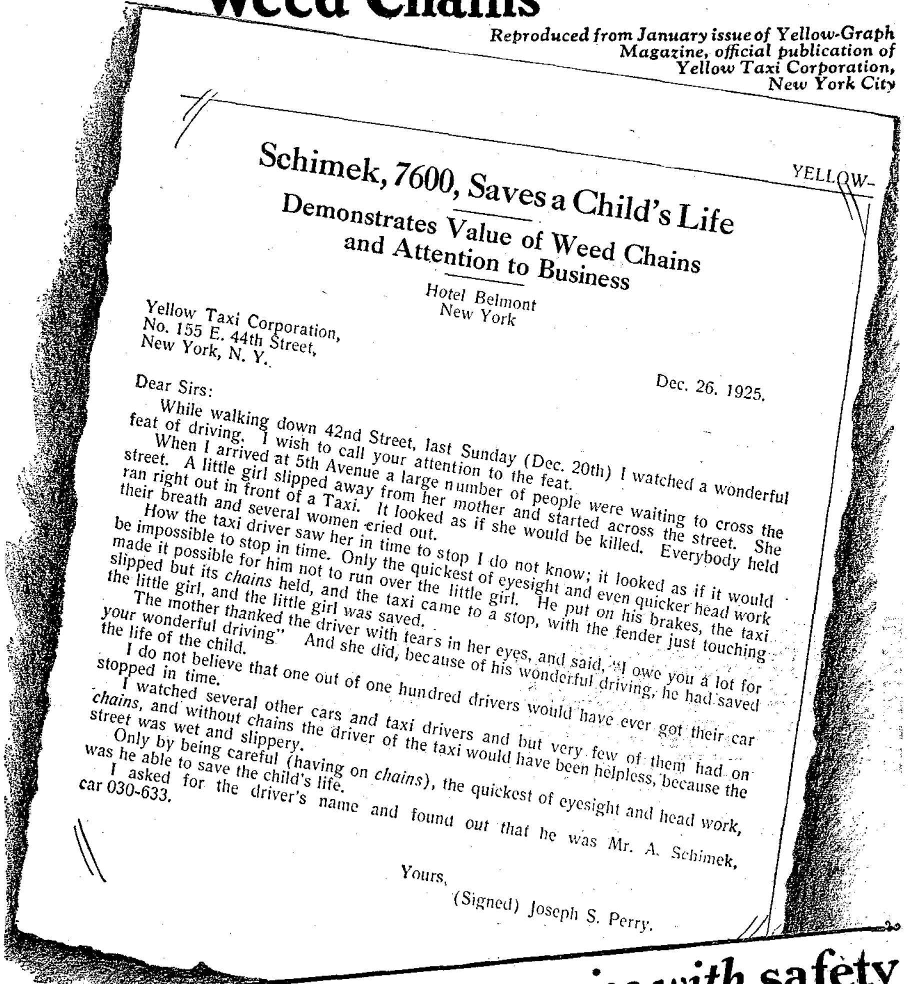
Undoubtedly the birds are the least affected by the isolation of Isle Royale. One hundred and twenty-two species have been identified and are known to occur on the island. Forty-two have been identified as nesting thereon. In a discussion of this length but few of those most often seen can be touched upon.

The bird by far the most commonly observed by the summer visitor is the American herring-gull. It follows the larger

Schimek, 7600, saves child from death

"Demonstrates value of Weed Chains"

Reproduced from January issue of Yellow-Graph Magazine, official publication of Yellow Taxi Corporation, New York City



YELLOW-

Schimek, 7600, Saves a Child's Life

Demonstrates Value of Weed Chains and Attention to Business

Hotel Belmont
New York

Yellow Taxi Corporation,
No. 155 E. 44th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dec. 26, 1925.

Dear Sirs:

While walking down 42nd Street, last Sunday (Dec. 20th) I watched a wonderful feat of driving. I wish to call your attention to the feat.

When I arrived at 5th Avenue a large number of people were waiting to cross the street. A little girl slipped away from her mother and started across the street. She ran right out in front of a Taxi. It looked as if she would be killed. Everybody held their breath and several women cried out.

How the taxi driver saw her in time to stop I do not know; it looked as if it would be impossible to stop in time. Only the quickest of eyesight and even quicker head work made it possible for him not to run over the little girl. He put on his brakes, the taxi slipped but its *chains* held, and the taxi came to a stop, with the fender just touching the little girl, and the little girl was saved.

The mother thanked the driver with tears in her eyes, and said, "I owe you a lot for your wonderful driving" And she did, because of his wonderful driving, he had saved the life of the child.

I do not believe that one out of one hundred drivers would have ever got their car stopped in time.

I watched several other cars and taxi drivers and but very few of them had on *chains*, and without chains the driver of the taxi would have been helpless, because the street was wet and slippery.

Only by being careful (having on *chains*), the quickest of eyesight and head work, was he able to save the child's life.

I asked for the driver's name and found out that he was Mr. A. Schimek, car 030-633.

Yours,
(Signed) Joseph S. Perry.

There can be no compromise with safety

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES

Continued

boats for the food thrown out after meals, and it gathers in large numbers where the commercial fishermen clean their fish for market. Its principal live food is the unsuspecting herring sunning itself near the surface of the water, which it pounces upon from the air and seizes with its beak, turning it dexterously before swallowing it head first.

The loons and the mergansers—both the hooded and American—are very common, and raise their young on the inland lakes. Few other ducks are ever seen at the island, as their accustomed food is lacking.

Several pairs of bald eagles and one pair of golden eagles have nested there for many years past. Unfortunately, one of the golden eagles was shot last summer. Its nest in a big white pine on the shore of one of the inland lakes of the island will know it no more.

We watched with much pleasure an American osprey, catching fish after fish, from one of our camping places this summer. Seldom did he rise from the water without his prey. He would strike the water with a report which could be heard a mile away in the early morning.

The red-shouldered hawks and many of the smaller hawks nest on the island. A pair of broad-wing hawks reared their three young in a nest ten feet from the ground in the crotch of a big birch not far from our cottage at Rock Harbor this summer. I photographed the youngsters while very young, two weeks old, and just before they left the nest.

Herons, ravens, and crows, with the great-horned owl and some other unidentified owls, complete the list of larger birds. Kingfishers, flickers, white-throated sparrows and cedar waxwings are among the more common smaller birds. Twelve or fifteen years ago there were a few prairie sharp-tailed grouse, but I have seen none for many seasons. A few are reported still to be on the island.

The isolation of the Isle Royale has had its most marked effect on the animals which are found there. There are no chipmunks, skunks, porcupines, otter, marten, fisher, wolverines, timber wolves nor bears on the island, says the writer, and—

Otter may have been there, but they are no longer present.

A few years ago there were numerous lynx, which have now almost entirely disappeared, caught out by trappers who spent several winters on the island.

The brush-wolves seem to be increasing. They are often heard and occasionally seen. We saw two different ones this past summer at close range.

The "snowshoe rabbit," or varying hare, has been the principal prey for the lynx and brush-wolves, as well as for the great-horned owls. Tracks of mink are often seen along the sand beaches, and occasionally the mink themselves. Even their summer coats are sleek and dark.

There are a few families of beavers, and their work is to be seen at several places. Two ancient and abandoned dams have spruce-trees thirty inches in diameter growing on them. Invariably the trees felled by the beavers are poplars or aspens. The largest felled tree which we have seen was cut down two years ago, and measured eighteen inches in diameter at the base of the cut.

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When camping on the inland lakes, on still, moonlit summer nights, we have heard and seen muskrats swimming. We have heard them opening and eating the fresh-water clams on the rocky shore in front of our camp, and in the early morning have found broken and empty shells and the wet tracks of the muskrats. They do not build rush houses, but live in dens dug in the banks.

Numbers of common brown bats are also seen early in the summer evenings. There are many red squirrels, but no other varieties. The weasel or ermine is occasionally seen. Which one of the thirty species and subspecies it is, I do not know, but believe it to be the Arctic weasel.

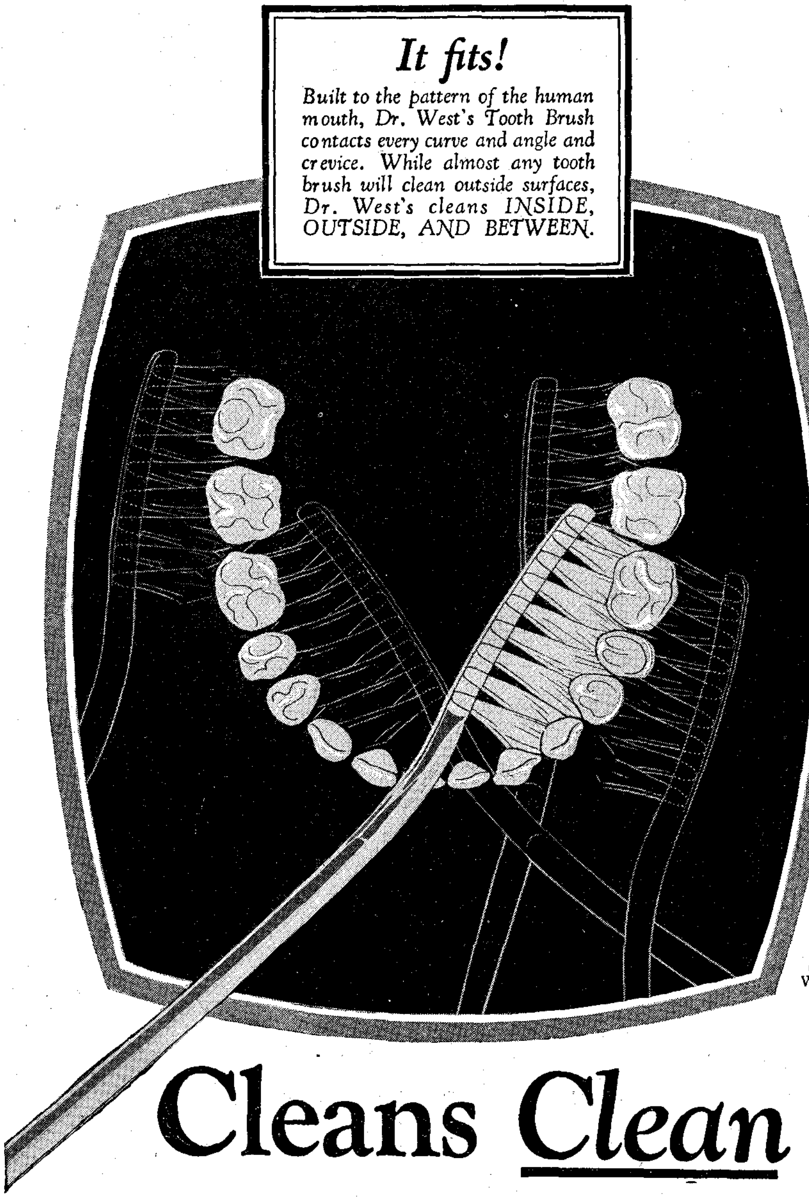
Of the larger animals, besides moose, there are Virginia or white-tailed deer, and woodland caribou. In about 1912 the Conservation Commission of Michigan placed nine deer upon Isle Royale. For several seasons nothing was seen of them. Lately they are occasionally caught sight of and their tracks more often seen. This past season we saw a buck and two does, each at a separate place and time, and saw tracks of six or eight in other places.

In August, 1911, the writer and several others saw an antlered caribou on a beach of (strange coincidence) Caribou Island at Rock Harbor. At several places within Isle Royale during the last few seasons, we have seen their tracks, which would indicate five or ten animals. This past season we saw the tracks of only two. We shall look with interest for further signs another summer, as they may have only moved to another locality and not have perished.

WILD ANIMALS THAT "THINK"

ONE of the craftiest and most destructive of outlaws on the Colorado stock ranges was Three Toes, the wolf—the gray wolf, the she-wolf, wisest of her kind—who killed thousands of dollars' worth of cattle and sheep, lured a ranchman's collie away from civilization with her call of the wild, set up housekeeping with him and raised a family of young killers as murderous as herself. The biography of Three Toes is presented by Arthur Hawthorne Carhart in the laconic language of Stanley P. Young, boss trailer—or, officially, "junior biologist"—of the predatory animal division of the Biological Survey, whose first-hand knowledge of the Colorado fauna covers "a rogue's gallery of animal personalities as startling and distinct as Billy the Kid, Jesse James or Wild Bill Hickok." Writing in *Everybody's Magazine*, Mr. Carhart tells us that Mr. Young directs a staff of twenty to thirty hunters, not to mention his assistants in office and field, and—

> He may be in conference with the State Governor one morning, but the next night is likely to find him making camp, high in the mountains, with some illiterate Mexican sheep-herder who has suffered from the depredations of some sheep-killer. There is no romancing about Mr. Young's animal stories. They are the strange facts of actuality secured while tracking animals in the wildest sections of the West.
>
> Sitting in his dimly lighted, high-ceilinged office in the Customs Building at Denver, it needed but a question to start him discussing the grim game of running



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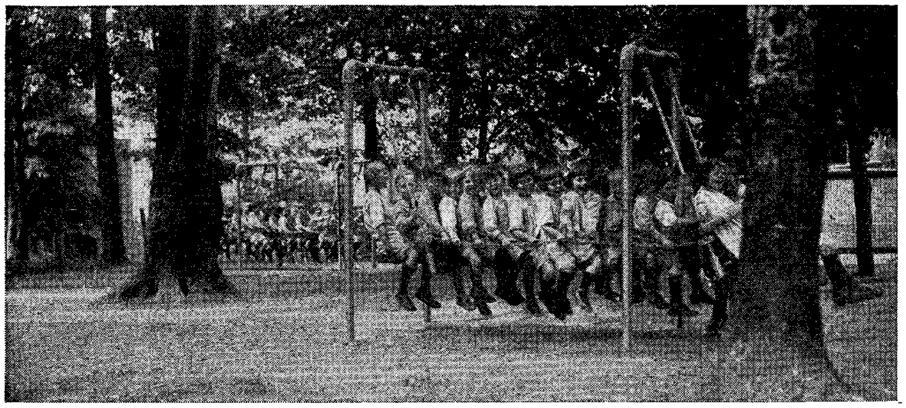

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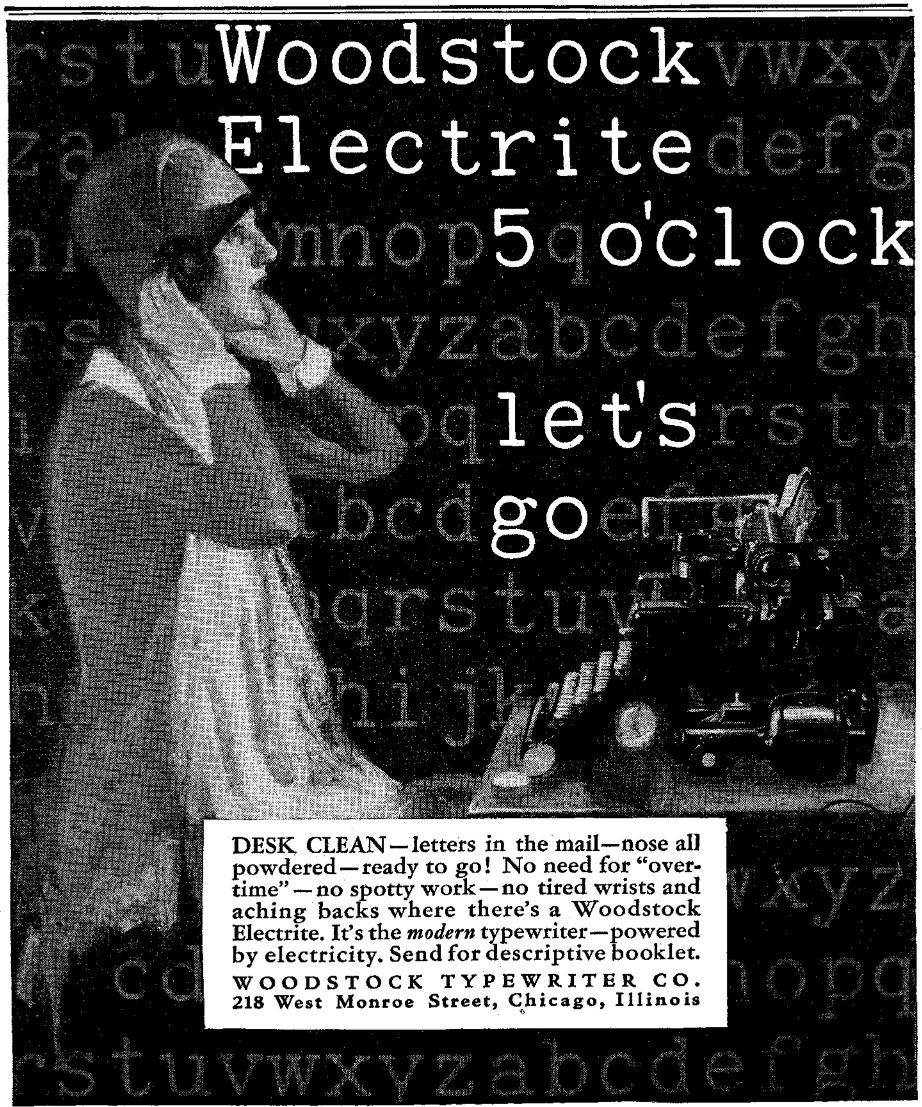

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

down quadruped cattle thieves, dead or alive.

"Do animals think?" said Mr. Young, repeating the question. He leaned back in his office chair. His tanned face wrinkled in a slight frown. He bowed his head in thought.

Then his head snapt erect. His blue eyes regarded me steadily. His answer was emphatic, his words clipt decisively.

"Don't think there is any question about it!"

"Psychologists say—" I started to suggest.

Young interrupted.

"Yes, I know. Laboratory conditions. Range conditions are different. I'll not say just what degree of reasoning animals reach. But if you can explain their actions in any other way than that they think, I wish you'd do it.

"I guess I'll qualify that a bit more. I'm not speaking about the usual run of animals, the ordinary, job-lot of petty thieves that steal a few chickens now and then. The ones we have our hardest times with are mostly bad hombres. They're renegades. And in dodging danger they do some stunts that are just about human."

Which brings us back to Three Toes, the widow of Old Whitey. At least, the boss of the hunters believes that Old Whitey was her first husband; apropos of which—

Young swung in his chair and pointed to the mount of a great, rangy, powerful wolf that stood on the top of a cabinet at the other side of the office. "That's Whitey there. We got him by bringing in and scattering around the scent of a foreign wolf. Went wild, Whitey did. We could track where he had been running wild over Bear Mesa looking for that other wolf. He was caught on a trap set near a scent post that had been spotted with the strange scent. You could just picture out how Whitey had torn up the earth looking for that other wolf. Question of leadership, you see. He was looking for that other fellow to lick him.

"After we got Whitey, we thought we had the pack. But we didn't get Three Toes. We came to know her by the missing three toes on the left hind foot. Could track her anywhere. The Biological Survey had trapt thirty-two wolves out of that section since they started operations there, and we figured we had them whipt.

"Then Three Toes came to life.

"Wait a minute, I'll show you her skull."

Young went to a cabinet where there are the whitened skulls of many killers that have fallen before the persistent trailing of his men. He picked up a skull and brought it forward, moving the great jaw on its bone hinge.

"Just look at that jaw spread," he cried. "Just see the purchase that old she-devil had. Go right through bone she would with those teeth. I saw where she and her pack had gone through a herd of cattle and had actually bitten right through the tails of steers at the rump end. Snipped clean."

A man with a heavy meat ax has to strike a hard blow to cut a steer tail off the carcass.

"A man wouldn't have much of a chance with a gang like that, would he?" I ventured.

"I should say not. Why, they'd hit him

just once if they took a notion to, and it would be all up with him."

"How do they attack a steer?" I asked, for the moment forgetting about the story of Three Toes in my wonderment at the powerful brutes that could throw a cow-critter dead in three steer-jumps.

"Hit him first on the hamstring, the tendon of Achilles. Cut through that tendon on the back of his leg like it was twine. Then they hit him in the throat. But the real blow that stops the steer is made by that quick, diving, slashing cut of the hamstring. Then it's all up with Mr. Steer.

"But I was telling you about Three Toes. She had been running alone, not making many kills, or perhaps she temporarily had been driven out of that section. She was without a mate after we had cleaned up on Whitey and his gang. Mating time came.

"You can believe it or not, just as you wish. I can give proof. Got signed statements over the whole case. The old vixen started snooping around the Monroe Brothers and Henderson ranch near Thatcher. She was out to mate with a collie dog they owned at the ranch.

"Hunter Roy Spangler had been put on the job just for the purpose of getting Three Toes. He got on the job in early spring. In December, which is wolf-mating time, he wrote me that Three Toes was coming down to that ranch, sitting on a little hill just back of the corral and howling for the dog to come out to her. The dog was a grade collie, and every one at the ranch liked him. But he sure heard the call of the wild. At first he went away from the ranch only a night at a time. Then he would be gone for several nights. Three Toes would come and call him back to running with her every time he returned to civilization.

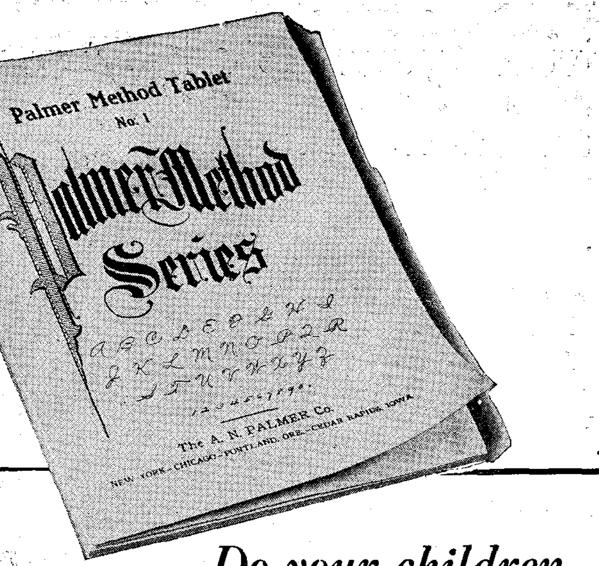
"Finally the people at the ranch cooped up the collie dog. Had him in an old chicken-run. That night Three Toes came down and helped him dig out. They never got close to that collie again until he ran into a poison line some weeks later.

"But they had mated before Spangler poisoned the collie. In March, 1923, Spangler reported to me that she had whelped in a den near his ranch, but that the whelps had got away. You can block a wolf from getting into a den, if you discover it while the parent wolf is away, by putting up a handkerchief on a stick or any other object to scare them. We call this flagging the den. This den was discovered, but the rancher who found it did not savvy wolf lore. He went to get a spade to dig out the whelps without putting up anything to scare Three Toes. By the time he got back, she had the whelps all out and away. They never did hole up again.

"In June that year, she and her whelps killed nine calves belonging to one ranch.

"One day Spangler, who was giving his whole time to hunting Three Toes, found her track in the trail. He followed on horseback. Coming up on soft earth he rode right up onto Three Toes's family. The five whelps and the mother were playing along the trail like a bunch of pups and a mother dog. Spangler tried to get his 25.35 into action, but Three Toes had the start. By the time he was ready to shoot, she had dodged back of some sage and then made it to the top of a little butte. There she turned, just out of rifle shot, and sat and howled."

In hunter language, the lady wolf "cussed" her pursuer, and "dared him to come on and see if he could get her." In fact—



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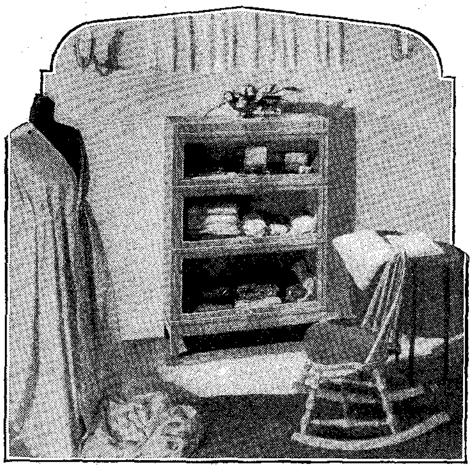

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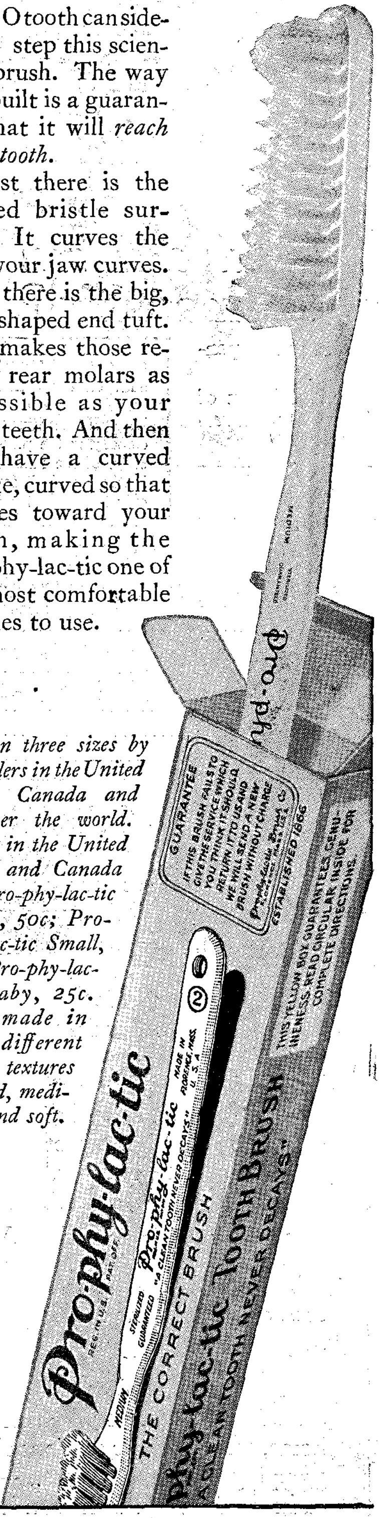

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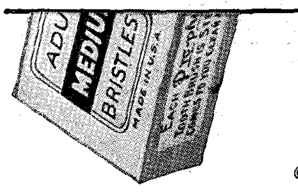

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

She sat there and bellowed at him until she was sure every one of those cubs was safe, and then she beat it.

"Now don't tell me that she-wolf didn't do some thinking and mighty quick, too. She had it all figured out."

Young looked down at the powerful jaws of Three Toes, killer, mate of Old Whitey and of the collie dog.

"She sure was a notorious murderer, that wolf. Spangler was on her trail from spring until June 11, 1923. Caught her on a blind set. He just had it figured out when she would come back that way, and where she would step when she hit that piece of trail. Patience, gosh, it takes patience, and you've got to outguess the wolf every time."

"What about the whelps, the half-collie, half-wolf dog?" I asked.

"One's alive yet," said Young. "Veterinary down at Trinidad has her. She's very timid, scares at the least thing. All of the traits of the collie and the wolf mother combined into the most timid brute I've ever seen.

"Rest of them we killed. I had one of them here in Denver for a while. Caught him in a trap. But couldn't do a thing with him. Snapt and snarled every time I went anywhere near him. Killed him because I was afraid he would get away. Suppose this other one will be killed some day, too. They're the off-spring of killers and will never be domesticated."

"You don't confine your work to wolves alone, of course?"

"No, indeed. Bobcats, lions, grizzlies that have gone bad; anything which preys on stock."

"How about the mountain lions? You've had a chance to observe their actions. Anything to this story about their sitting up in a tree and waiting for a victim to come along the trail below?"

Young shook his head.

"No; there are only a few authentic reports of lions attacking people. Several years or so ago a lion up on Vancouver Island stalked a young lad and would have killed him but his sister got the hired man there in time with a gun to shoot the lion. Then they found that the lion was practically blind. Chances are that he would not have tackled the boy if he had not been frenzied by lack of food.

"The other attack occurred in Washington last fall. I sent out to Dr. Glen Bach of the Washington District and got a report of that. It was pretty ghastly. Lion stalked a boy in a swamp. You could see just where he had crouched, how he had sneaked up on the lad, how he had made the spring. Those are two positively authentic cases of record of a mountain lion attacking a person, but practically all of those animals are timid when man is around. They prey on live stock. The wolf is the worst killer of the bunch. He never eats from a carcass that is cold, unless he is driven to it. One of the worst killers we have ever taken evaded the efforts of the Survey and other hunters for years. This was the Spring Valley wolf over in Arizona."

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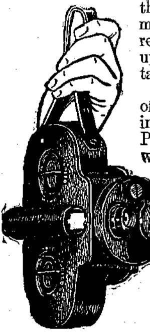

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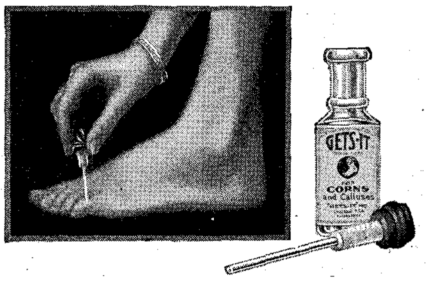

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"He was darned near human, I'm telling you. He'd been shot at and trapt at and poisoned at for years. Finally the Survey sent hunter Williams of the Wyoming District up there. He's as keen on this wolf business as any of our men, and we've got some good ones. He's learned how a wolf thinks; knows what a wolf will do under a certain set of conditions. Then he out-guesses the wolf.

"People in that section had trapt out or killed practically every other wolf within miles. The Custer wolf had not had any mate for years. So Williams took in the scent of a she-wolf from another range. Man, that Custer wolf started cutting circles. He thought he had found a new mate. Williams would put this scent on his moccasins and the old Custer wolf would trail him looking for the strange she-wolf. The Custer wolf went back to the den that he and his last mate had inhabited, dug it all out and got it all ready for housing his new mate and a bunch of whelps. Yes, sir, he was all ready to set her up in housekeeping when he found her.

"Williams came near getting him early in the game, just a few days after he got on the job. A wolf kills and gorges himself on the fresh meat until he is happy drunk with the warm blood and flesh. Then he crawls off into the brush a couple of hundred yards away to sleep off the meat jag.

"This Custer wolf made a kill which Williams found one morning. The steer carcass was barely cold. Our hunter started tracking the wolf, knowing that he would be up on some hillside sleeping in the sun. A couple of cowpunchers came riding out of a side canyon and started to yell to Williams. They aroused the wolf and he beat it before Williams got to him. He was there all right. Williams had it figured out, but didn't get him that time.

"It was days before he saw him again. This occurred in early spring. It took Williams until October to outguess that wolf. There was no wilder celebration in Custer when the war was over than there was the night Williams showed the scalp of the Custer wolf.

"I guess they had a right to be happy tho. That wolf cost the section somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand dollars before they got him."

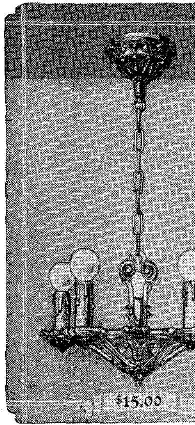
"How was that?"

"Stock he killed."

"Isn't that a pretty high figure?" I ventured.

"Yes," replied Young. "But there are two or three others that came near equaling it. That is the reason we are in this game. To support wild killers like these is just too much of a tax on the cattle industry in the West. It has been estimated that— Here you don't need to take my word for it. Look at this pamphlet." He handed over a reprint from a recent Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture.

Some figures caught my eye. This report solemnly stated that from twenty million dollars to thirty million dollars each year were lost to stock-raisers through predatory animals. A little farther on were other surprizing figures. In Texas two wolves had killed seventy-two sheep, valued at nine dollars each, during a period of two weeks. A New Mexico killer, a wolf, had slaughtered twenty-five head of cattle in two months; another had destroyed a hundred and fifty cattle, valued at not less than five thousand dollars, during the six months preceding the time when the Survey hunters put an end to his crime career.



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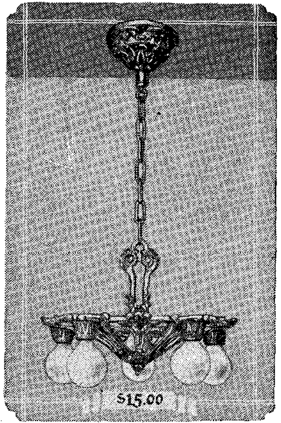

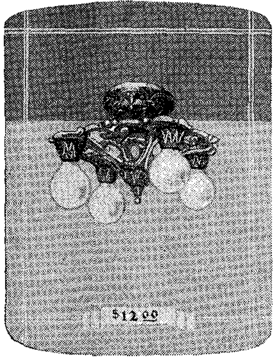

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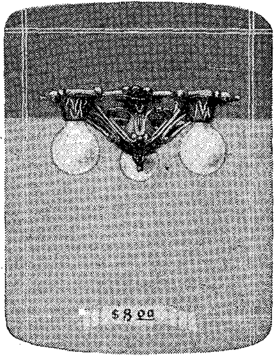

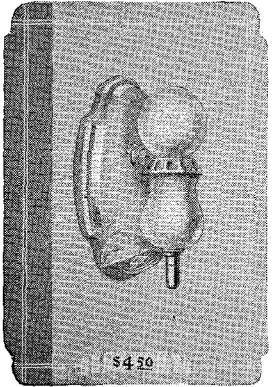

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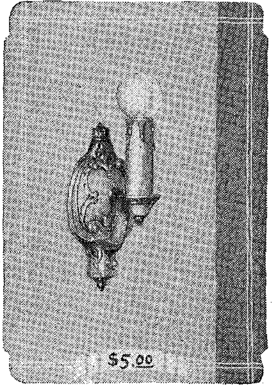

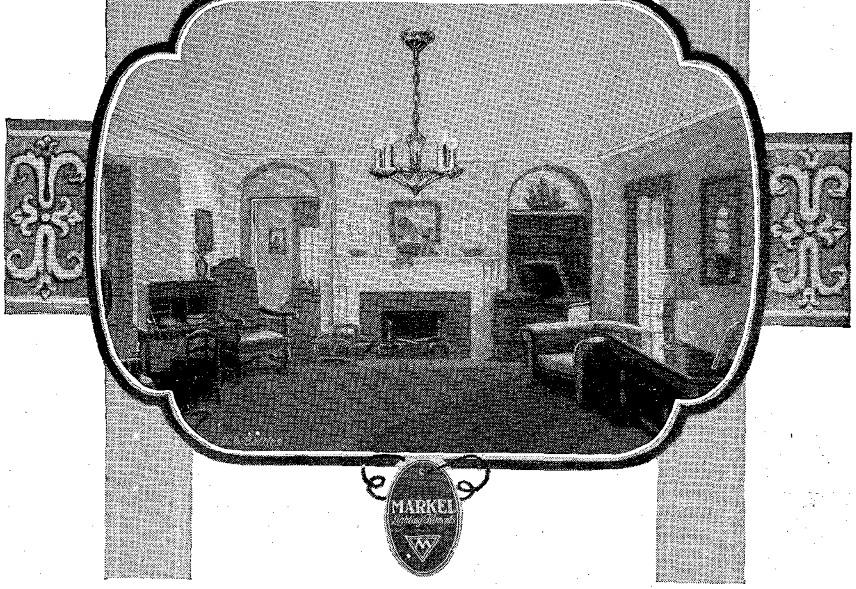

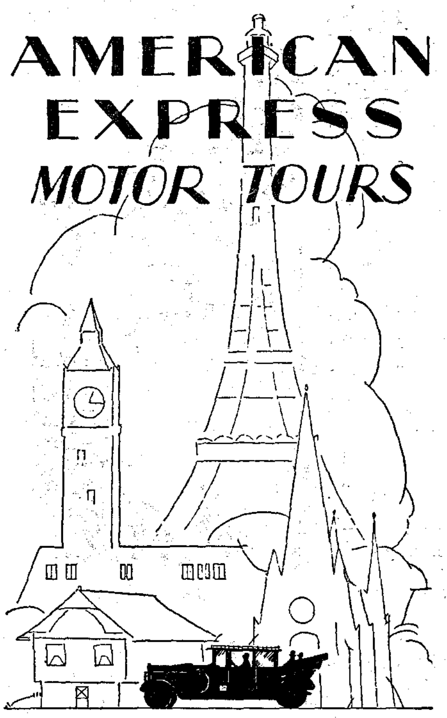

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

TAKING CARE OF ADULTS

FEW, if any, public-health services have been created primarily for the maintenance of the health of adults, except those dealing with communicable diseases, the worker, or the child, writes Dr. Haven Emerson, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in *The American Journal of Public Health* (Albany, N. Y.). The adult at all ages shares in the benefit of services planned largely for children, and in this way has gained. The resources for future benefit to adult health will depend for their maintenance, Dr. Emerson thinks, on personal initiative and acceptance of responsibility for their cost, rather than through expansion of public agencies. A higher standard of living, a simpler philosophy of life, and more of the quality of social justice will be leading general factors. He goes on:

> Specific services will be chiefly a self-supporting, paid visiting-nurse service for prevention and care of sickness, and the periodic health examination.
>
> To paraphrase a presidential aphorism, there should be less government in health and more health in government.
>
> Why the adult should be separated from the child and from the worker does not appear clear to me. Is not most that is best and healthiest in the adult the remnant of his childhood? Is an adult who is not some kind of worker worth our time and attention? It is not a consideration of age that is called for, but a critical review of the conscious rather than the accidental factors which have contributed to the development of health in adults.
>
> With the exception of regulatory legislation dealing with standards of environment of homes, shops, mines, public places, means of transportation, etc., in the interest of health, higher wages, etc., and of limitation imposed upon personal freedom and possessions in the interest of communicable disease prevention, and of commercial honesty in food and drink, health departments have done little or nothing specifically for adults.
>
> Briefly, I should say that effective contributions to adult health have been accomplished through at least one of the four phases of public-health work already discust, namely, by education and protection of child health, by control of communicable diseases, by improvement of environment and, in particular, of the conditions of work.
>
> Is it not interesting that, altho the most successful efforts of health workers have been those devoted to saving infant life, there never was a time when children represented so small a proportion of the population. Our very success with childhood has emphasized the preponderant unfinished or untouched job of the adult now enjoying an almost unheard-of likelihood of life.
>
> A few years ago we were quite unnecessarily frightened into the erroneous belief that there had actually occurred a retrogression in the health of adults over forty-five years of age. A more mature, longer and less biased study shows that every age shares to some extent in our advancing safety of life.
>
> What we may do in the future depends

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more upon a renewed interest in a simple, frugal and rational philosophy of life, a physiological concept of existence rather than by the introduction of new functions into official or volunteer health agencies. As we adults have been persuaded by our better natures to give the child a fairer chance for survival, we must presently put a stop to the present attitude toward life expresst in current experience that death from violence is so common.

As a general principle, the human being, the most adaptable of all animals to changes in his manner of life, pays some penalty for every variation from a due regard to physiological rest and activity of his various functions. Any occupation, pleasure or idleness which fails to use man's functions, or fails to permit him time and quality of rest exacts a temporary or permanent penalty upon him and his children.

What we speak of as the higher standard of living is not so much a better mode of life than has occurred in the past, but a spreading of the protecting wing of social and economic effort over those having a specialized and elaborately mechanized existence, particularly in work, tho often too in pleasure and idleness. This has made of their lives an artificial process incompatible with health or healthy rearing of children.

Fresh air, sunlight, space, time and peace of mind for rest and recreation are the desiderata for adults sought by a better environment and rational or physiological conduct of life.

What has done most to improve the health of adults?

Inheritance of those qualities inherent in long-lived stocks.

Guidance of nourishment of childhood.

Prevention of infections and intoxications in childhood.

Education at school.

Better conditions of work—the place, the hours, the wages.

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The two factors chiefly responsible at present for betterment of adult health, in the opinion of Dr. Emerson, are the visiting nurse and the periodic medical examination, and from these he expects further and more gratifying results because of two main reasons: first, that they can not become universal quickly, and second, that they can not, he thinks, be provided out of tax money or through volunteer services for the whole community. He believes that it will take at least a generation of education of the public, and quite as much of physicians and nurses to have these two factors used widely and intelligently enough to impress all the people. He goes on:

> I look to the gradual spreading of the conception and application of what we can briefly describe as social justice, combined with an appreciation of the intimate personal individual responsibility for health, and its dependence upon the professional skill, teaching and guidance of doctor and nurse, to bring to all adults the practical benefits of applied preventive medicine, which now reaches a few groups, such as the Army, some civil servants, a few of the industrially employed, and a handful of the well-to-do.

In concluding, may I be permitted to

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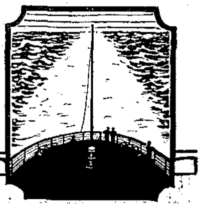


SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

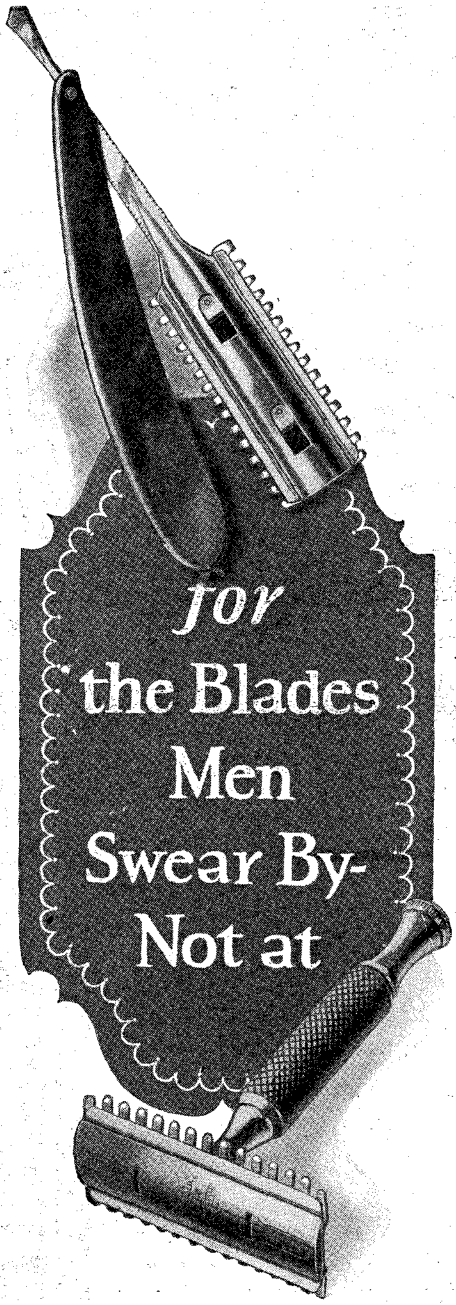
suggest that sociology, economics, psychology and international law are destined to make as much, if not greater, contributions to adult health through the established channels of popular education, than bacteriology and sanitary science have in the past.

If we are true to our profession and cleave closely to the truth, we may establish by education an understanding of the meaning of preventive medicine which will not only result in a greater influence of its teachings in the policies of peoples and governments, but will make clear the fact that military, social, religious and economic wars, whether local, civil, or international, are incompatible with such manner of life as meets our ideals for our client, the whole public, for whom we seek relentlessly to secure a nearer approach to the sound mind in the healthy body.

ARE WE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS?

THAT the human organism behaves in certain respects as a definite chemical entity—perhaps even as a chemical element—is maintained by Prof. William E. Ritter, of Science Service, Washington. "Every living individual organism," he asserts, "has the value, chemically speaking, of an elementary chemical substance." This seems to Prof. Louis T. More, and to a reviewer of Professor More's book, "The Dogma of Evolution," in *Nature* (London) as "an incredible absurdity." Whereupon Professor Ritter writes as follows to *Nature*, in an attempt to explain and justify his conception. He says:

> What I tried to do originally was to bring into recognizably harmonious relation with each other two groups of facts concerning organisms, human organisms especially, which are questioned by nobody of good sense and sound learning, altho scarcely anybody is able to see exactly how they can get on together in one and the same individual.
>
> One of these factual groups is human personality; the other is the human organism's ability to continue to live by means of its food substances. How, for example, is it possible for a great Nordic statesman and his humble negro valet to breathe the same kind of air, drink the same kind of water, and eat the same kinds of solid food year in and year out, and yet one of them go right on being a great Nordic while the other as persistently continues to be a humble negro? If there is any truth in Feuerbach's epigram '*Mann ist was er isst*' [we are what we eat], how can such a thing be?
>
> What I wrote, essentially, in attempting to throw some light into this dark place, which has drawn the fire of these critics is this: Every elementary substance is different from every other as to its physical attributes and as to the products of its chemical reactions with other elementary substances. Likewise every human person is different to some extent from every other as to many of his physical attributes, and as to his chemical reactions with certain elementary substances, notably with atmospheric oxygen. That these two groups of facts constitute a rather striking



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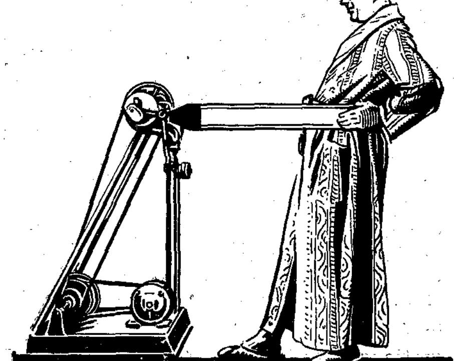

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resemblance between a chemically elementary substance and a human organism scarcely needs saying in so many words when they are presented in this bald way.

I further directed attention to the idea that the validity and, perhaps, the significance of this resemblance are increased by drawing consciousness into the comparison. Thus when the conscious organism is deprived of air (oxygen) its consciousness ceases as inevitably and almost as promptly as does the flame of a lump of phosphorus or sulfur under like deprivation. Furthermore, the utter differentiatedness of every person's conscious activity from every other person's, and the consequent possession by every person of a measure of genuine uniqueness, is comparable with the differentiation that characterizes the chemical reaction of every elementary substance with every other such substance.

As to its conscious life, especially the definitiveness of every human person is like unto the definitiveness of a chemically elementary substance.

To show that the separate reality of each and every conscious person is comparable with the separate reality of each and every chemically elementary body is the essence of my discussion. What I did was to manipulate, by the methods of description and comparison, certain well-established facts concerning the nature of man and some other organisms, and other well-established facts concerning the nature of certain inanimate bodies, with the view of finding how much they have in common.

If this performance deserves to be stigmatized as 'incredibly absurd' materialism, the stigma rests on the facts rather than on me.

The separate and more difficult question of whether such a way of treating the facts really connotes materialism can not, of course, be gone into in a brief communication like this.

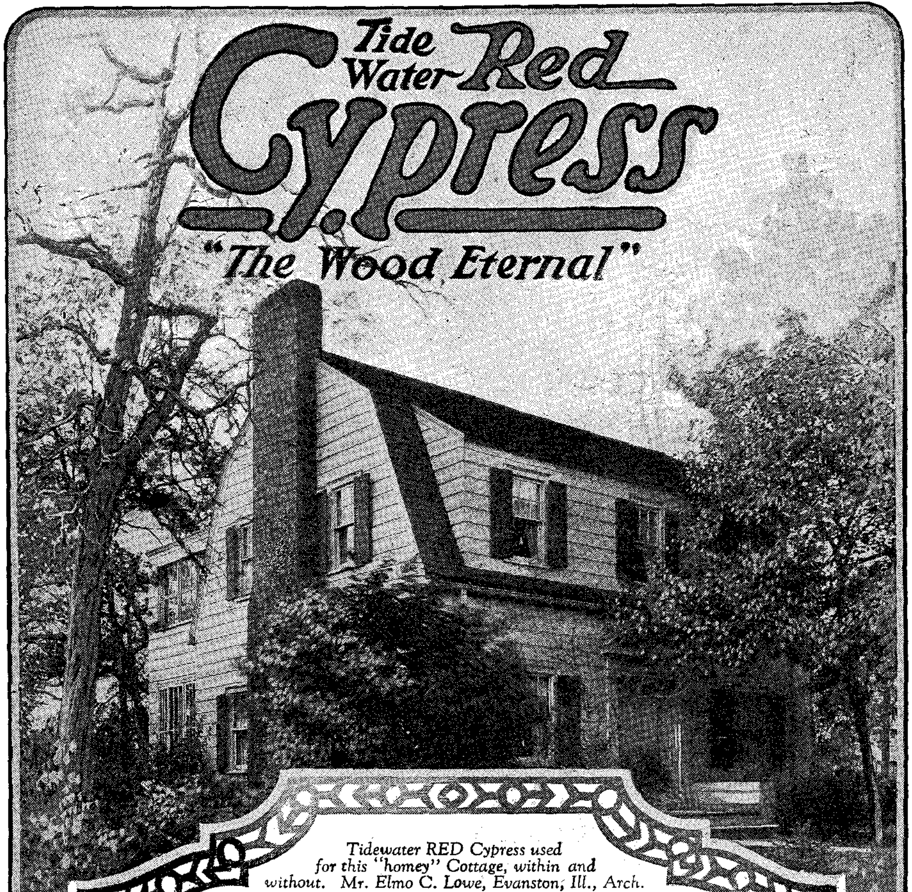
This much may, however, be said: My description of conscious human personality recognizes its utter dependence on material substances and atoms, but it also recognizes that the worth and dignity of each human person are real in the same sense that the atoms themselves are real. So far as I can learn, materialism has never recognized such a relation between a personality and the atoms of which it is composed.

The reviewer in question, to whom was submitted Professor Ritter's rejoinder, as given above, has the last word, as follows:

Professor Ritter's further explanation of his meaning leaves me gasping! Apparently I did him an injustice in supposing that he meant to compare the human organism to a chemical compound. What he really intended was to compare each human individual to a chemical element. Just as each element reacts differently with oxygen and thereby manifests its individuality, so each human being reacts differently to oxygen, and in this his personal peculiarities find their explanation.

We might remark that chemical atoms (barring radioactive transformations) persist and are indestructible, whereas the human being is so far as he consists of matter is a temporary phenomenon. Further comment, however, on this extraordinary comparison appears to be superfluous.

A Thinking Maude.—Wanted, mule not over 9 or 10 years old; must be reasonable. Answer Mule, care of Press.—*Ad in a Savannah (Ga.) paper.*



Tidewater RED Cypress used for this "homey" Cottage, within and without. Mr. Elmo C. Lowe, Evanston, Ill., Arch.

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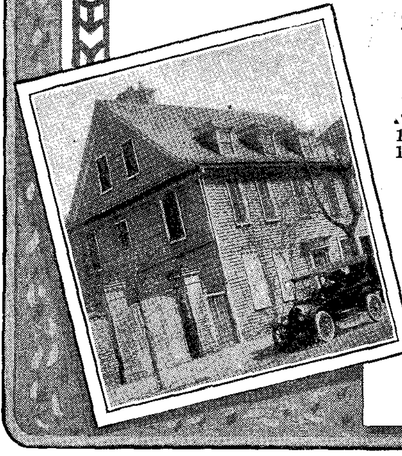


Schweetman Drug Store, Charleston, S. C., built of Cypress, 1695; still in use after 231 years! Oldest drug store in America, being granted first apothecary permit issued by U. S. Gov't. For dependable service, specify Tidewater Red Cypress, identified by "Arrow."

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

OUR BIGGEST BANK MERGER

THE LARGEST MERGER recorded in the annals of our banking history took place when the Chase National Bank and the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York decided to consolidate recently. The total assets of the new consolidated institution, which will keep the name of the Chase National Bank, will approximate $1,025,000,000, making it second in size only to the National City Bank, with assets of $1,215,000,000 at the close of 1925. The combined deposits of the two merged banks aggregated $896,616,157 at the close of last year as compared with the National City's $921,573,000. As reported in the New York *Times*, stockholders of the Mechanics and Metals Bank will exchange their shares for new Chase National stock. Albert H. Wiggin will remain chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank. Gates W. McGarrah, now chairman of the Mechanics and Metals board, and American member of the general board of the German Reichsbank under the Dawes plan, will be chairman of the Executive Committee of the consolidated institution. John McHugh, who has been president of the Mechanics and Metals Bank, will be the new president of the Chase National Bank. The new institution, as *The Times* notes, "will compare favorably with the most powerful banking institutions in the world" and with the National City Bank "will outrank any of the national banks or trust companies in the United States."

"If the Chase Bank brings with it a record of aggressiveness, unremitting enterprise and strength, then," remarks the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the Mechanics and Metals brings the tradition of the pioneer, of the hardy, long-lived early settler of the financial community." With this background, *The Herald Tribune* thinks the new consolidation is one of "rare solidity, character and promise."

The formation of this great billion-dollar banking institution is in line with a tendency that has become very much marked in recent years, says the New York *Sun*, which proceeds:

> The advantages of consolidation in the case of banks are even more obvious than in the case of most industrial corporations. There are the economies of rental, book-keeping and personnel. Consolidation saves office space, duplication of records, duplication of jobs. The larger bank, moreover, can meet the needs of larger customers. As industrial corporations grow, as they consolidate, they need greater banking accommodation, larger individual lines of credit, and these it requires larger banks to supply.
>
> The larger a bank, again, the more it can diversify its loans. One of the chief reasons for the recent failures of banks in the Northwest was the fact the institutions were small and made nearly all their loans to farmers, chiefly to wheat-farmers. The bulk of the loans were made at approximately the same time of the year; they were to be repaid at about the same time. When the wheat-farmers got into trouble the banks went to the wall.
>
> The function of a commercial bank is to act as a sort of clearing house for surplus corporate funds. When firms in one line of business have a seasonal surplus of funds they deposit them in their banks. The banks are able to lend these funds to firms in different lines of business which normally borrow at that season. Thus the more numerous a bank's customers and the more varied their callings, the easier it is for the bank to keep in a liquid condition, and the smaller the idle reserve it needs to keep for emergencies. In addition to all these advantages the large bank by its very size inspires confidence and attracts depositors.
>
> In Great Britain, where consolidations and branches are practically unrestricted by law, the banking business has drifted into the hands of four or five London institutions with thousands of branches throughout the country. Naturally the assets of several of these institutions are greater than those of any of our own New York commercial banks, as the latter are permitted to have branches only within city limits. The traditional American view-point, supported by Federal and by most State laws, has been that local industries in the smaller towns should be financed by local bankers and not by a branch of a great city bank. This policy ought to be preserved.

WHAT PRICE COAL?

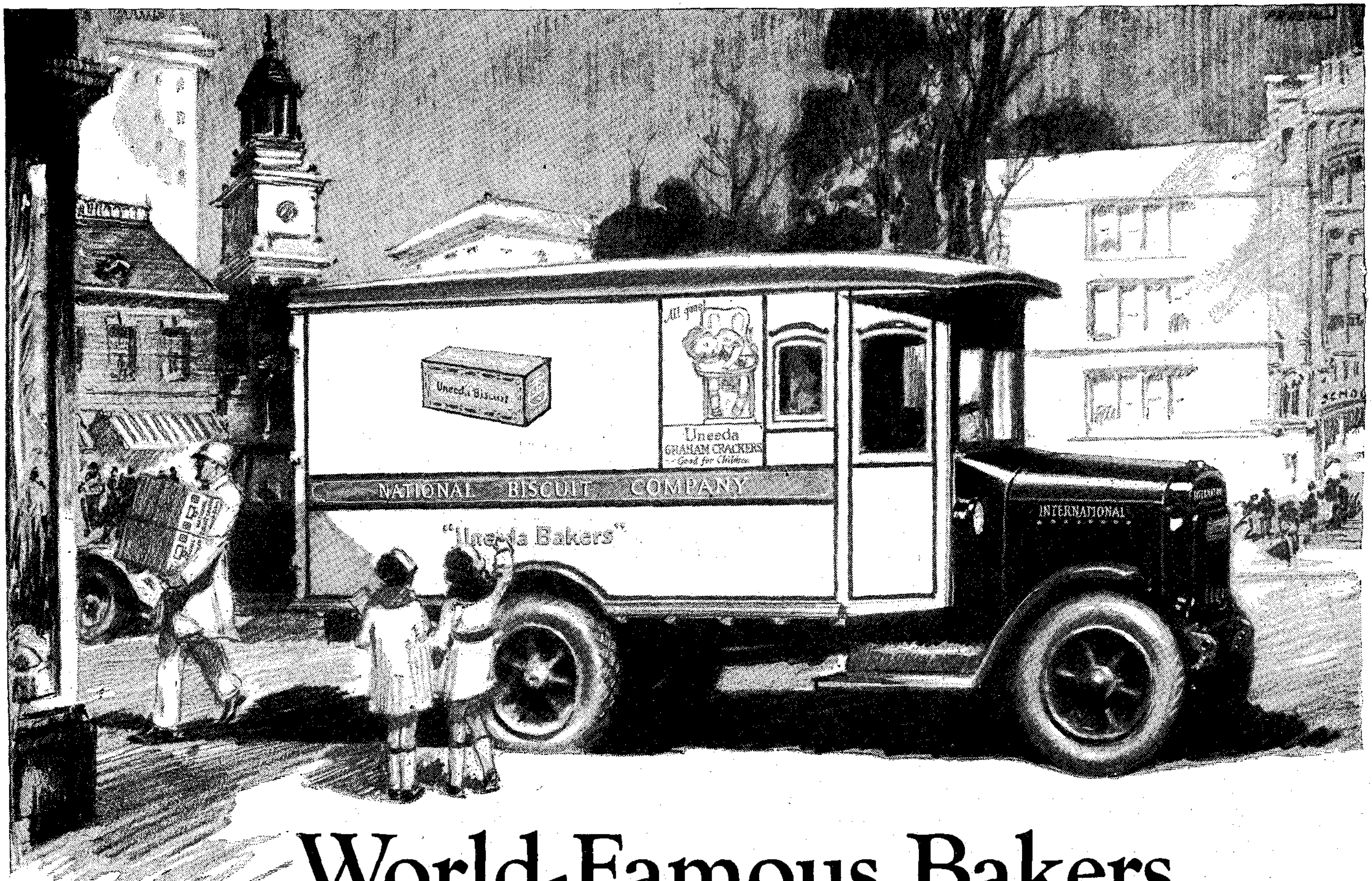
"THE END OF THE STRIKE will lower prices," declares one editor who remarks indignantly that "soft coal in New York at $15 a ton and coke from $20 to $30 is robbery." "Coal Prices, Soft and Hard, Should Now Go Lower," runs a headline in *The Annalist*. But how much lower, is the question to which it is still difficult to find a definite answer. The unprecedented demand for coke for heating purposes during the strike jumped the price almost sky high. But, as the Boston *News Bureau* notes, the law of supply and demand put in its work as soon as the strike settlement was announced. First came "a flood of coke cancellations." When the strike was settled in the middle of February, the quotation for standard furnace coke at Pittsburgh, for example, was close to $11 a ton. A few days later it had fallen to $6, and to $4 a week after the settlement. This financial journal declares that "it was a considerably artificial and exaggerated demand, capitalized to full extent by the producers of coke which had led to the notable rise in price."

The first supplies of anthracite to come into the New York market brought somewhat higher prices, but the larger producers have announced that when their freshly mined coal comes on the market it will bring a price at the mines of $9.25 a ton for stove coal, with other sizes in proportion. This would mean a retail price of $14 or $15 dollars a ton in New York City. These prices, it was announced at the offices of the coal companies, were on the same basis as those which would normally have gone into effect on September 1, had there been no strike.

New York coal dealers interviewed by the New York *Times* predict anthracite prices slightly above the pre-strike level, bringing the retail cost of domestic sizes up to $15.50 a ton. No great amount of buying for next fall and winter is expected before May. H. A. Haring, writing in *The Annalist*, reassures consumers with the definite statement that "anthracite will be ample in supply for the year 1926 and at prices lower than those prevailing for 1925." This writer says that for five years to come we need fear no higher prices for anthracite. In fact, he thinks there is "much reason to anticipate reduction in prices through the effort of the operators to regain patronage that has been captured by substitute fuels—so-called 'smokeless' coal, bituminous coal, oil, central power-station facilities—not to omit the very effective fuel economies of railroads and industries." Now, because of the inroads of substitutes, there is a new situation in the anthracite business—a condition when demand is less than the supply. When this state of affairs becomes obvious, says Mr. Haring, "the price for domestic sizes will materially alter downward. Union wages, royalty payments, State export tax, risks of the industry, cost of production, and all the propagandized facts that often becloud the anthracite situation, will, when that happens, disappear. Operators will be obliged to cut their sales prices without reference to primary costs, but solely with reference to stimulating demand."

Turning to bituminous coal, Mr. Haring notes in his *Annalist* article that the strike certainly did stimulate production. Yet the "output for 1925 did not reach peak tonnages, altho it exceeded that of the preceding year by about 40,000,000 tons." The price of bituminous coal at the mines did not rise as much as might have been expected. "Bituminous prices during 1920 mounted to three or four times the wartime 'fixt' level; in 1922, they were about double those standards; but even at the highest point of the present winter (about November 10-15), those prices were easily 10 per cent. below the fixt prices of 1917-1918."

Mr. Haring then gives us a table based on the best trade



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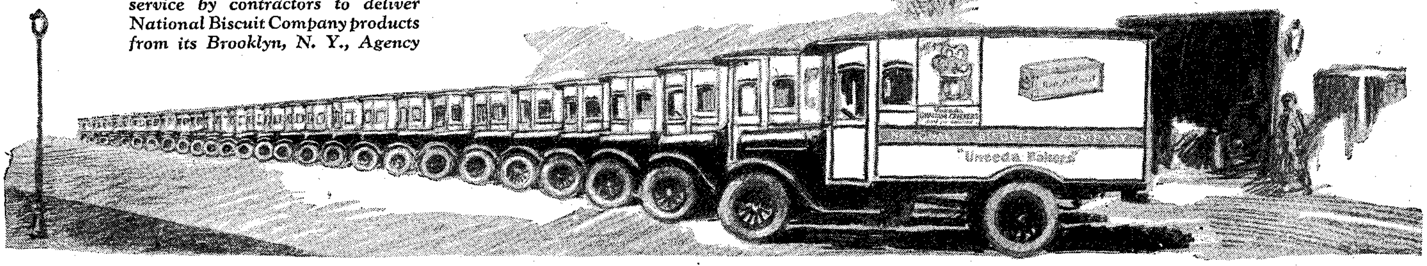

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

authorities showing the production and price levels of soft coal for the last six years:

Spot Prices and Production of Bituminous Coal

Year	Bituminous Coal Output in Net Tons (2,000 lbs.)	Average Spot Price Per Ton
1920	568,667,000	$5.64
1921	415,922,000	2.55
1922	422,268,000	3.67
1923	564,565,000	2.77
1924	483,687,000	2.08
1925	523,100,000	2.06

The writer in *The Annalist* then proceeds to comment as follows:

> The highest price for soft coal during the anthracite strike was about $2.32 a ton, as contrasted to a low point for the year 1925 of about $1.94—a total swing, therefore, of only 38 cents a ton.
>
> Bituminous coal production in 1924 fell off 80,000,000 tons from that of the preceding year; in 1925 it increased 40,000,000 tons over 1924. Price, then, appeared to have been independent of production. This can mean but one thing, namely, that the bituminous supply is always so excessive that demand may rise 40,000,000 tons during the last five months of a year without causing a rise in the price. For the purchaser of bituminous coal this indicates clearly that prices will not advance.

NEW TRADE METHODS IN EUROPE

THAT "derangements in the European economic system since the war have caused various profound changes in both local and international business practises," is a fact to which our attention is called by S. H. Cross in *Commerce Reports*. Such factors as the establishment of new States, the modification of the territorial limits of old ones, inflation, and credit shortage due to deflation, have been hampering the free pursuit of commerce. Shortage of credit has forced business back to a cash basis, altho in countries where currency readjustment has gone the farthest or been the least necessary such as Great Britain, Scandinavia, and the Netherlands, modern credit practises have been resumed. Despite the gradual return of confidence there are, we are told, three outstanding factors that alter the basic elements of European commerce: "the increased industrialization of colonial markets, the establishment of a State commercial monopoly in Russia, and the new political configuration of Eastern Europe."

Before the war, generally speaking, the colonial areas outside of Europe for the most part furnished raw materials in return for European manufactured goods. Yet even then industrial plants were appearing in China and later in British India. Mr. Cross, who is chief of the European Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Commerce Department, goes on to say:

> The war, by closing European sources of manufactured supply, gave further stimulus to the advance of oversea industry, with the result that, even if enhanced prosperity the world over should bring forth sufficient new demand for finished products to absorb the output of both the European and these new oversea manufacturing enterprises, it is doubtful whether the proportionate share of Europe in such world production will be restored.
>
> The shortage of capital in Europe also prevents European financial participation in these new enterprises to the extent that had prevailed in the development of Russian industry or oversea public utilities up to 1914. The earnings of these industries will therefore largely accrue to non-European investors, and the influence of Europe in world business thus be lessened.

Of course, remarks this Commerce Department official, "the socialization of Russian business appears likely to limit for a considerable period the contribution of Russia to economic European welfare." It is no less obvious that the new customs barriers resulting from the setting up of the small succession States have helped to modify European business currents. Old industrial plants have found their domestic markets greatly restricted and in some cases the distribution of agricultural products has been modified very sharply by agrarian reforms.

One development in postwar Europe, continues Mr. Cross, "has been the multiplication of commercial fairs":

> Their present popularity rests on two or three primary causes. The general decline in confidence has tended to replace the use of commercial intermediaries by direct contact with the producer. The producer, in a period of shortage of both merchandise and credit, wanted cash directly from the ultimate consumer.

Another change in trade methods comes from the fact that many German producers are now unable to afford the expense of sending out travelers, or maintaining foreign branches. Now they have to act either through foreign firms or through joint agencies or with native houses.

And then, the fluctuations of continental exchange have encouraged the habit of selling in non-continental currencies; and particularly since the return of sterling to parity, "its popularity as an exchange medium has increased in Europe and the Levant, replacing in the latter area the French franc which was dominant prior to the war." Moreover, the banks in a number of continental countries haven't the money to finance trade, and hence the demand for American funds to carry on European commercial activities. As Mr. Cross puts it:

> The need for industrial credit, not only in Germany, but in France, Italy, and the Succession States as well, considerably exceeds the current rate of capital formation, and thus leads logically to the need for American loans. There can hardly be any change in this situation until national savings and deposits create the domestic means to care for local capital requirements.

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CORPORATE FARMING NOT SO SUCCESSFUL

"EVERY now and then we are told that we must look forward to corporation farming in this country; that the time is not far distant when our lands will be held in large tracts by corporations and farmed under some superior sort of business management which will enable them to pay a profit." So O. M. Kile reminds us in a dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun*, remarking that various economists have spoken of this trend and that "most business men who are unfamiliar with modern agriculture are very optimistic over the supposed opportunities in corporate farming." But this writer finds that corporate farming is not working out very well in practise. He points out that a survey made at a recent gathering of agricultural experts in Washington revealed the fact that "during the last five years corporate farms have made a less favorable showing than the usual run of privately owned farms." Mr. Kile says:

> Many of the better-known corporate farms either have passed through bankruptcy, been completely reorganized and refinanced or changed the plan of management back to something more nearly approaching the ordinary form of private operation. The exceptions to the above general rule appear to be confined largely to those types of agriculture in which advertising and marketing are very important, such as nurseries and certified milk farms and certain kinds of fruit growing.
>
> A corporation is, unfortunately, under necessity of paying salaries and dividends. If these are not forthcoming, the corporation soon falls to pieces. The privately operating farm family, on the other hand, may continue, even tho little in the way of a salary for management or interest on investment is realized.
>
> Two other factors tend to keep farming a private family enterprise. One is the fact that the unpaid labor of the farm family can be utilized in the private enterprise but ordinarily can not be so employed on a corporation farm. The other factor arises from the dependency of farming upon weather and season. On corporate farms the length of the working day is determined by the clock. The man who thinks nothing of rising at 4 A. M., when working for himself, soon insists on regular hours when he becomes the employee of a farming corporation.
>
> In fact, with perhaps a few exceptions for highly specialized types of farming, about the only advantages of large scale corporate farming over moderate scale private ownership farming are to be found in the buying of supplies and the selling of the products. According to Prof. W. I. Myers, of Cornell University, the efficient-sized family farm produces more economically than the large scale corporation farm.
>
> And now, in recent years, our farmers have found a way to obtain for themselves the only acknowledged advantage that corporate farming offers. Through co-operative organization they now are able to buy their supplies and sell their products to even better advantage than can the largest farming corporations. In other words, through cooperative organization the American farmer has been able to retain all the advantages of private ownership and still obtain the chief advantage which corporate farming has to offer.

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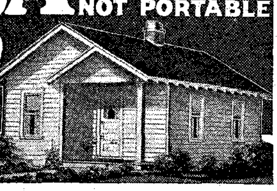

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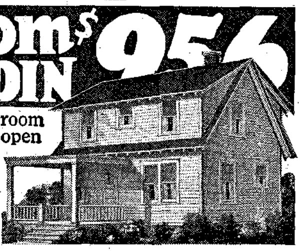

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 16.—Suzanne Lenglen, woman tennis champion of France, defeats Miss Helen Wills, woman champion of the United States, in the Carlton tournament at Cannes, France, in straight sets, 6-3 and 8-6.

February 17.—Representatives of France appear before the Permanent Mandate Commission of the League of Nations to explain France's administration in Syria, and state that the bombardment of Damascus was undertaken only after the safety of the majority of the people was threatened. They state also that without foreign aid Syria could not get on.

February 18.—By a vote of 260 to 116 the British House of Commons ratifies the Irak Treaty, which extends Great Britain's mandate over Mosul for twenty-five years more.

February 21.—According to an official list compiled by the Minister of the Interior, says a dispatch from Mexico City, thirty-eight Catholic schools and convents were closed during the week in Mexico City alone. Several of the schools are French and Spanish, one is British and one American.

February 22.—Pope Pius XI announces in a letter to Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, that ecclesiastical reforms proposed by the Italian Government "signify nothing," and can amount to nothing so long as "the iniquitous condition imposed upon the Holy See and the Roman Pontiff still exists."

DOMESTIC

February 16.—The Senate passes the naval appropriation bill, carrying about $321,000,000, and the House approves the War Department's appropriation bill, carrying $339,500,000.

With only two dissenting votes among almost 700 delegates, the tri-district convention of anthracite miners, at Scranton, Pa., ratify the strike settlement arrived at by the union leaders and representatives of the operators.

Federal Judge A. N. Hand, sitting in New York, hands down an opinion holding that the Federal gift tax is unconstitutional.

February 17.—The Department of Labor upholds the decision of the Ellis Island Board of Special Inquiry that entrance to the United States be denied to Countess Cathcart because of her admission of an act of moral turpitude.

An avalanche of snow and débris sweeping down on a mining community in Sap Gulch, near Bingham, Utah, kills forty people and injures many.

Miss Marion Talley of Kansas City, makes her début at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, singing the rôle of *Gilda* in "Rigoletto," in one of the greatest demonstrations the Metropolitan has seen.

Chairman Butler of the House Naval Affairs Committee introduces a bill appropriating $93,378,750 for a five-year aviation building program.

Representatives of operators and striking miners in the anthracite fields formally sign the new wage contract between the operators and miners.

Archbishop John Cieplak of Poland, who was once condemned to death by the

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Soviet Russian Government because he disregarded its edict that religion should not be taught to children under eighteen years of age and refused to surrender church property, dies at a hospital in Passaic, New Jersey.

February 18.—The anthracite miners return to work, after the longest strike in the history of the industry.

February 19.—Countess Cathcart obtains a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Henry W. Goddard, of the United States District Court in New York, which acts as a stay of the deportation order.

The Senate and House conferees agree on a tax bill carrying a reduction in taxes of about $387,000,000 for this year and $343,000,000 for each succeeding year.

Representatives Benjamin L. Fairchild and John J. Boylan of New York, introduce resolutions calling for complete information from the Secretary of State on the expulsion, or threatened expulsion, from Mexico of American citizens.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee votes 7 to 6 against confirming President Coolidge's recess appointment of Thomas F. Woodlock of New York as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

February 21.—Countess Cathcart is permitted to enter the United States for a period of ten days under her personal bond of $500. The exclusion order is not affected by this permit.

Prayers for independence are read throughout the Philippine Islands.

February 22.—Frank Carter, an itinerant farm hand, who is alleged to be the man who has murdered two in Omaha and terrified the city by his sniping, is captured at Bartlett, Iowa.

February 23.—By a vote of 354 to 28 the House adopts the conference report on the tax bill, carrying revenue reductions of $387,000,000.

Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, mother of the draft-dodger Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, is entitled to $439,000 worth of assets which had been seized by the Alien Property Custodian, rules Judge Dickinson in the United States District Court at Philadelphia.

A denial that the churches have weakened their support of Prohibition is issued in Washington by officials of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Protestant Church and the United Brethren Church.

Bert D. Haney, Democratic member of the Shipping Board from Oregon, sends in his resignation to President Coolidge, to become effective March 1.

Speaking of Solomon.—Mrs. Frederick Anness and Mrs. Arthur C. Stratford entertained a group of fourteen young women yesterday at luncheon in New York followed by a matinée. The event was in honor for fifty members and their friends whose marriage to Mr. Howard Bumsted will take place this month.—*From the woman's page of a Jersey City paper.*

Truly Festive.—Over five hundred guests were presented and enjoyed the hospitality of the club, so graciously extended by Dr. Ward and General Farnsworth, of the souse committee.—*From the "Albany Society Thirty Years Ago" department of the Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

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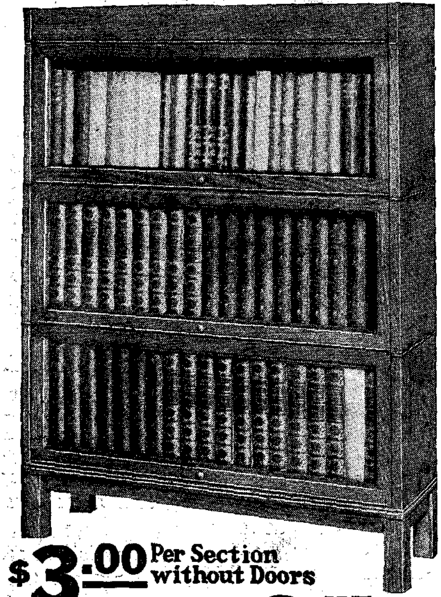

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EGGS WEAK
—*Headline in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Time Enough.—"I don't intend to be married until I am thirty!"

"I don't intend to be thirty until I am married!"—*London Mail.*

Histrionic Aspiration.—A well-known boxer is to become an actor. I suppose it is too much to hope that any actors will follow his example.—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

A Case for Haste.—If a man aspired to die for a Belief he had better hurry and do it before he is forty. They have a way of changing about that time.—*Don Marquis in Collier's.*

Also An Extra Cleaning Day.—"There will be fifty-three Fridays in 1926," says a Maine paper. We print this for the encouragement of the fish dealers.—*Boston Transcript.*

Hostile Demonstrations.—Resignation of M. Poullet, Belgian premier, is expected shortly. So great is his unpopularity with the people that he is kissed wherever he goes.—*Georgia paper.*

Meteorological Discovery.—
CLOUDY WEATHER IN
PHOENIX CAUSED BY
CLOUDS SAYS GRANT
—*Headlines in the Arizona Republican.*

Deadlier Than the Male.—"Now, can any one tell me what a myth is?" asked the teacher.

A solitary hand was raised, and a voice exclaimed:

"Please, miss, it's a female moth."—*The Christian Advocate.*

Promising Pets.—For Exchange—Two Mountain Lions, year old, male and female, weigh about 150 lbs. each, eat anything, VERY FOND OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. What have you? C. W. Powers, Columbus, New Mexico.—*Notice in a Wisconsin business monthly.*

Concert Manners.—Some one has just recently revealed the fact that music is much more enjoyable if "you listen to it with your eyes shut." It is also more enjoyable if the people sitting near you listen to it with their mouths shut.—*The Tamaqua* (*Pa.*) *Evening Courier.*

Cramped Quarters.—
FIRE AT MT. PLEASANT
CAUSES SMALL DAMAGE
Starts in Waste Paper Basket
Occupied by Two College
Students
—*Headlines in an Iowa paper.*

Precisely.—A minister, while passing a group of convicts at work on the county roads, became very much depressed at the wickedness of the world.

"My good men," he exhorted, "we should strive to mend our ways."

"Well, wot you think we're doing," asked No. 3289, "digging fishworms?"—*Carolina Buccaneer.*

Tough.—Each member of the party had a slice of member of Congress.—*From a news item in a California paper.*

A Frequent Occurrence.—"The motor-car will eventually drive people underground," says a traffic expert. It does that now if it hits a man hard enough.—*Punch.*

If You Get What He Means.—"Pa, what's a scintilla?"

"A scintilla? Why—er—a scintilla is something there isn't anything of."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Intelligent Auto.—
MAN IS FOUND DEAD
BY AUTOMOBILE AT
RANCH NEAR PEORIA
—*Headlines in an Arizona paper.*

Out of the Frying-Pan.—
MARRIAGE LICENSES
William Smoke, 771 Lipan street, and Amy Frye, Denver.—*Matrimonial news in a Denver daily.*

Goodness Knows.—Don't get mean and cuss because you can't find your slippers in the morning. Slippers never are where you put 'em last night. And, besides, maybe you didn't put 'em there.—*Farm and Fireside.*

A Spasmodic Investigation.—"How many ribs have you, Johnny?" asked the teacher.

"I don't know, ma'am. I'm so awful ticklish I never could count 'em."—*Buffalo Bison.*

Less Cæsar and More Caruso.—
Oh, Italy, we love your art,
Your songs have truly touched each heart.
And when a warlike fist you shake,
We sigh, "Please sing, for heaven's sake!"
—*Washington Star.*

Old Stuff.—"Aren't you nearly ready, dear?"

"I wish you wouldn't keep asking that question, Clarence. I've been telling you for the last hour that I'll be ready in a minute."—*Good Hardware.*

Anything for a Good Cause.—Captain Fairholme, secretary of the British Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, recently went to Spain to form a Spanish branch of the organization. At Barcelona, after establishing a council, he called together the officials and inquired the best way to raise funds for its maintenance. The unanimous answer came, "A bull fight."—*The Christian Register.*

Just What He Feared.—A confirmed hypochondriac, meeting his personal physician on the street, said to him: "Doctor, I have just come from a popular medical lecture and I am much afraid that I have kidney trouble."

"But, my dear fellow," said the doctor, smiling, "the curious thing about that disease is that the victim does not experience the least pain or discomfort."

"I knew it!" gasped the hypochondriac. "My symptoms exactly!"—*Fliegende Blatter.*